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Pravda Alleges British-Nazi Talks; Fifth Army Lays Siege to Cassino; Russia Launches New Drive in North

British Ambassador to U. S. denies that Cairo rumors of parley are backed by facts.

MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (AP)—Pravda published a Cairo report today that two British officials had conferred secretly with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop to find terms for a separate peace with Germany, and added:

"It is understood the meeting did not remain without results."

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, declared today: "There is no truth to this story. People who believe it will believe anything." At the same time Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, told a press conference he had no information that would bear out the report.

British official quarters in London said they know nothing of the Pravda story and declined further authoritative comment.

It was learned unofficially, however, that the British in London were as mystified by the story and its publication as were British officials in Moscow.

It was felt that the report may have originated from rumors circulating several weeks ago that anti-Nazi Germans in Portugal were seeking to negotiate with the British.

The 10-line dispatch, published at the top of Pravda's foreign news page under the heading, "Rumors From Cairo," said the meeting "had the aim of finding out the conditions of a separate peace with the Germans."

It took place "in one of the seacoast cities of the Pyrenees Peninsula"—apparently Spain or Portugal—according to the official Communist Party newspaper's report.

Text of Dispatch

The text of the dispatch:

"Cairo, Jan. 12 (By Special Correspondent of Pravda)—According to information from reliable Greek and Yugoslav sources, a secret meeting took place recently in one of the seacoast cities of the Pyrenees Peninsula between two English officials and von Ribbentrop.

"The meeting had the aim of finding out conditions of a separate peace with the Germans. It is understood the meeting did not remain without results."

Tass radiocast the report, saying the meeting was in a "coastal town on the Iberian Peninsula." This was picked up by the Soviet monitor in London from a Moscow long-wave telegraph transmission. It was not included in the usual news voice radiocasts.

There was no elaboration or comment on the dispatch.

[British reaction to the Pravda story was to reiterate the repeated

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Official United States Coast Guard

Invasion Scene

Americans roll in with the surf in the South Pacific. Deck of the Coast Guard-manned landing vessel still is crowded with equipment waiting to be unloaded.

Soviet reported ready to use million men in Nevel thrust—Allies gain in Pacific.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While a powerful new Soviet offensive is bending Nazi lines north of Nevel, General Clark's Fifth Army in Italy is laying siege to the German stronghold of Cassino after reaching the Rapido River.

Cassino is only 70 miles from Rome. The immediate approach to it was cleared over the week end when American forces captured Mt. Trocchio, two miles away, the last high ground before the town, while General Juin's French troops closed in from the northeast. Allied armies probably will lose little time in storming Cassino, but the Germans can be counted upon to make a determined effort to exact a high price for it, for it guards a direct path to Rome through the Liri Valley.

Meanwhile, a hint of possible new blows in the Mediterranean war theater has come from Gen. Maitland Wilson, General Eisenhower's successor in this area, who said his policy would be to strike at the Germans with maximum force wherever the opportunity offers. The object of the present operations in Italy is to capture Rome, he told correspondents, but the Mediterranean Front extends from the Maritza River in Bulgaria to the Pyrenees and attacks might be made anywhere along it, including Southern France.

General Eisenhower, incidentally, has arrived in Britain to take over his new command as Allied invasion chief, and it has been announced that Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, one of his top-ranking aides, is now senior commander of American ground forces in the British Isles. This may mean that General Bradley will lead American troops in the coming invasion.

In Russia, the Germans claim the Soviets are ready to employ 1,000,000 men in their thrust from the Nevel region in the north toward the Baltic States. Apparently this drive is making rapid progress, Moscow dispatches say the assault is proceeding on a nine-mile front and that German defenses already have been punctured for a depth of five miles.

It remains to be seen whether this is a major Russian drive comparable to General Vatutin's mighty offensive west of Kiev, or mainly a complementary action aimed at dividing the German reserves. If it is the former, and it succeeds, it doubtless will lift the protracted siege of Leningrad and may force Finland to sue for peace by cutting the Finns' land links with the Reich.

Meanwhile, General Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army has plunged 55 miles into Old Poland, and, by an official Russian estimate, has killed 100,000 of Hitler's men and captured 7,000 in a three weeks' period.

In the Southwest Pacific, Allied forces have captured two Japanese strong points—one in northern New Guinea and one in northwestern New Britain—while General MacArthur's fighters and bombers have struck new, heavy blows against enemy shipping in this area.

The Japanese carried out 10 raids over the week end on American positions in the Southwest Pacific, but the attacks were weak and caused little damage.

Bond Drive On Tomorrow; Colombia Joins Allies; Italian King's Guard Held

The World's Day—January 17, 1944

Boston: Near-Million War Bond Volunteers Ready

Nearly 1,000,000 volunteers await "go" signal in Massachusetts tomorrow for Fourth War Loan campaign to raise $14,000,000,000 nationally and $794,000,000 within the State. [Page 2.]

Mayor Tobin left today for Chicago to attend the three-day United States Mayors Conference opening Wednesday. He will address the meeting on "Manpower."

Permanent world peace can be achieved only if the nations join in an international federation of states, Dr. Max Habicht of Switzerland, former member of the League of Nations Secretariat, said today in a Boston interview. [Page 2.]

First sailings of big fishing boats from Boston came today, and the entire fleet was expected to be out within a few days, as the eight weeks' strike receded into history.

Tin cans and waste paper are being collected in Boston this week. City trucks visited Wards 1 to 5 today. Collection continues ward by ward through Friday.

Simmons College placement director believes time not too soon to plan for re-employment of women after the war. [Page 2.]

Washington: Colombia Joins With United Nations

President Lopez of Colombia signed the United Nations declaration, making his nation the 34th to join the lineup against the Axis.

The continuing possibility of work stoppages permits the Government to retain possession of seized coal mines, even though virtually normal production has been restored, it was announced by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, who had been given control of the mines. He based his announcement on a ruling from the Department of Justice.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations announced it will be represented along with the American Federation of Labor when the World Trade Union Congress meets in London June 5. The A. F. of L. had expected to represent all American labor at the meeting, C. I. O. officials said.

Secretary of State Hull said that Ambassador Edwin C. Wilson, United States representative to the French Committee at Algiers, has returned to Washington for consultations.

The Senate Finance Committee argeed to end war contract renegotiations at the end of this year, but left with President Roosevelt the power to extend or shorten the period six months either way.

In Europe: Germans Arrest King Victor's Guard

The entire personal guard of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has been arrested by the Germans and its members shipped in sealed trucks to prisons in Poland, the Polish Telegraph Agency reports.

British-French co-operation toward victory has been agreed upon at a meeting between Prime Minister Churchill and Gen. Charles de Gaulle in Marrakech, Morocco. [First Page, Second Section.]

Executions continue in Northern Italy, according to word reaching the Swiss-Italian border, with seven anti-Fascists among the latest victims, the executions taking place at Savona. Renato Wiullermin, leader of the Roman Catholic Popular Party and secret organizer of the anti-Fascist Christian Democratic Party, was said to have been one of the seven.

Gen. Francisco Franco is accused by the Moscow Radio of "a secret agreement with Hitler's headquarters providing that new Spanish units, considerably exceeding in size the Blue Division recruits, are to be sent to Russia."

Premier Stalin, at Prime Minister Churchill's request, has sent to him a personal copy of the new Soviet anthem, BBC reports in London, upon its first radiocast of the anthem which now replaces "The Internationale."

Two more Swedish ships have been chartered by the Red Cross to carry grain to Greece, the American Swedish News Exchange announces. This brings the number of ships engaged in such traffic to ten.

Report that the Bulgarian Government has moved its headquarters to Tcham-Koria, a mountain resort 43 miles southeast of Sofia, has been received from the Budapest correspondent of a Swiss paper, although the Hungarian Radio maintains that "officially" Sofia continues to be the seat of the Government.

The Nazis have interned the entire police force of Copenhagen and occupied all police stations, according to the Free Danish Press Service at Stockholm, which attributes the move to the new wave of sabotage which has been sweeping the city lately.

National: Quota for Spars Is Raised to 13,200

An increase in the national quota for officers and enlisted personnel of the Spars, the women's Coast Guard auxiliary, from 8,800 to 13,200, was announced by Rear Admiral Stanley V. Parker, Captain of the Port of New York, who is also the ranking officer in the District Coast Guard Office.

"Amicable" agreement ended the threat of a utilities strike in Pittsburgh, it was announced by the Philadelphia Company and the 4,000-member independent union. Workers had demanded discharge of an allegedly incompetent supervisor, but no details of the settlement were divulged.

Ship launchings included two heavy destroyers, the Moale and the Ingraham, at the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Kearny, N. J.; the minesweeper Inflict, at the Savannah, Ga., Machine and Foundry Company; and the Liberty Ship Carole Lombard at Wilmington, Calif. The fifth destroyer-escort to be built by the Dravo Corporation, Wilmington, Del., will be launched Saturday; named the Hova, it will join the French fighting forces.

Approximately 700 day-shift foremen remained away from their jobs in four Chrysler Company plants demanding recognition of their union, the Foremen's Association of America (independent), it was announced in Detroit by a company official.

United Air Lines completed their 50,000th coast-to-coast flight and set what officials in Chicago believed to be a new record for long-distance air transport operation. The company made its first transcontinental flight in two-passenger Boeing 40-A mail planes July 1-2, 1927.

Americas: Argentina Bans New Anti-Nazi Film

Argentina banned the showing in Buenos Aires of the new Argentine anti-Nazi film, "El Fin de la Noche" (End of the Night), in what was believed to be the first censorshp of this type under tightened regulations of the Government of President General Ramirez.

Bolivia announced in La Paz that interventors would be appointed "immediately" for all Japanese firms in the country, an action similar to one taken some months ago against German firms.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collection

Boston—Jan. 17-22.
Brockton—Jan. 17, 18.
Dedham—Jan. 17.
Needham—Jan. 17-21.
Revere—Jan. 17.
Weymouth—Jan. 17.

Police Method With Taxicabs Sharply Hit

Checker Company head at police hearing says Commissioner Sullivan had been ill-advised.

Sharply criticising the police for alleged Gestapo methods in dealing with taxicab drivers, Frank Sawyer, President of the Checker Taxicab Company, today told a police hearing that Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan had been ill-advised in demanding a public hearing of charges against cab drivers. The case grew out of the complaints of a crippled war veteran, that drivers had refused to accept him as a passenger.

As principal witness at a hearing in Police Headquarters, attended by nearly 200 cab operators, Mr. Sawyer said he saw no reason why the police and the cab drivers could not have worked out their differences without public fanfare, which he said was casting a smear upon the cab industry.

The police hearing, resulting from charges that cab drivers were avoiding long hauls, even in the case of crippled war veterans, was described by other representatives as "a regrettable occasion, one that should have been avoided as inaugurating the process of name-calling between the police and the industry."

Called Unfair

Mr. Sawyer declared that it was unfair that the Police Commissioner had seen fit to impugn the reputation of "cabbies." He declared: "Taxicab drivers are law-abiding citizens, maybe not so polished as some. They are not racketeers. They are working for an honest livelihood and constantly watching their gas tanks."

He said that the drivers were frequently referred to in the newspapers as racketeers, refusing long hauls and refusing to open their doors to war veterans. From the viewpoint of the taxicab drivers he charged the police with interrogating cab passengers and insulting the drivers.

Said Mr. Sawyer, "You wouldn't expect a policeman to go into a restaurant, take the pie out of a customer's mouth and demand to know how he liked it. We don't have a Gestapo here. This is still America."

Before Board

The hearing was being held before an investigating board which included the following: Deputy Superintendent James T. Sheehan, Chairman; Capt. John F. McCarthy; Andrew G. Gorey, secretary to the Police Commissioner; Capt. Frank J. McNebb, and Capt. John J. McArdle.

No mention was made at the hearing of the threatened strike of taxicab drivers brought on by the charges filed at Police Headquarters against the industry.

As Mr. Sawyer saw it, the hearing inaugurated a series of name-callings, which the police have started, he said, and which the industry is now answering. Referring to the meeting of cab drivers last night, he declared: "There has been a shortage of transportation,

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Most Americans Prefer Work To Social Security Benefits

By Mary Hornaday

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Most Americans would rather work for a living than accept Government support, even when they have earned it.

This was disclosed today in the eighth annual report of the Social Security Board sent to Congress by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator.

Only about one third, or 284,000 of the older men and women who could have received monthly benefits under the old-age and survivors' insurance program if they retired have chosen to draw such benefits, the Board report showed.

About one seventh, or 119,410 of the retired workers and survivors of insured workers who were on the benefit rolls were foregoing their government checks because they were working.

"Events in this fiscal year have underscored the fact that the people in the United States—both men and women, the aged, the handicapped, and the children—wish to maintain economic independence and will work to do so," Arthur J. Altmeyer, Board Chairman, told Mr. McNutt.

Many Pass Up Claims

More than 600,000 persons past 65 chose to postpone their benefit claims, the bulk of them choosing to continue at work in behalf of the war effort.

In June, 1943, last month of the fiscal year, unemployment insurance payments under the state-federal systems were $30,224,171, or only about one fifth of the amount in June, 1942.

Beneficial effects of wide employment opportunities furnished by the war were also seen among the needy aged, needy blind, and dependent children. There was a decline in the number of persons in each of these groups receiving Government aid.

According to Mr. Altmeyer the year represented "the end of a decade when expenditures for social security, in the broad sense of that term, were predominantly on an emergency basis and for persons who were in need because work was lacking.

"It marks," he added, "the gradual rise of permanent measures under which workers, employers and governments are contributing to offset part of the wage loss which is incurred in good times as in bad, when a worker's earnings are interrupted or cease."

In spite of Congress' coolness to Administration proposals that the social security system be expanded now to combat inflation, Mr. Altmeyer reiterated suggestions for revising and extending the present system as follows:

Would Extend Coverage

1. Coverage under old-age and survivors insurance for more than 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 workers now excluded—farm and house-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Eisenhower Takes New Action Post

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 17—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's arrival in London to take up his post as Supreme Allied Commander for the second front means that the planning stage of the invasion is over and the final phase of preparations has now begun.

Receiving war correspondents at United States Headquarters, General Eisenhower made it clear that as Allied Commander, the keynote of this invasion campaign, like that in the Mediterranean, would be closest co-ordination of British and American forces and integration of air, land, and sea services.

General Eisenhower received correspondents standing in front of three grouped flags: in the center the flag of the United States, on one side that of Great Britain, on the other the General's own flag of four white stars on a red field. With him were not only United States, but also British public relations officers. On the wall hung portraits of Prime Minister Churchill, of President Roosevelt, of Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, and others.

Huge War Map

The whole wall was taken up with a gigantic map showing not only Western Europe where the invasion blow or blows will be struck, but also the Italian and Russian fronts, with red ribbons marking present battle lines and strings showing the approximate striking radius of Allied bombers based in Britain and in Southern Italy.

Looking very bronzed after his stay in the Mediterranean and obviously in a cheerful mood, General Eisenhower expressed his delight at having been able to confer with both Messrs. Churchill and Roosevelt on his way to take up his post here. He announced that Gen. Omar Bradley now has been appointed senior American Ground Forces Commander.

General Bradley commanded the Second Corps during part of

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Russo-Polish Relations Reach Critical Phase

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The American Government has advised the Soviet Government of its willingness to work for restoration of good relations between Russia and Poland, Secretary of State Cordell Hull disclosed today, and is hopeful that such relations may be resumed.

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Soviet Government, interpreting the Polish statement of Jan. 14 as a rejection of its offer to negotiate a new Russian-Polish border on a Curzon Line basis, emphasized today that it could not "enter into official negotiations with a Government with which diplomatic relations have been interrupted."

Moscow's short sharp reply also raked up the Katyn Forest mass graves accusation by Nazi Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels last April with a reminder that Polish recognition of the charge caused the diplomatic break.

Hard on the heels of this response, Moscow announced in another broadcast—both of which were recorded here by the Soviet monitor—that a Russian state commission now is investigating "the murder of Polish officers and prisoners of war killed by German occupationists in the Katyn-Smolensk district."

Lieut. Gen. Nikolai N. Burdenko of the People's Commissariat of Health, heads the commission. General Burdenko, a natural scientist, was the first Soviet recipient of an honorary fellowship from the Royal College of Surgeons.

The group also includes the writer, Alexei Tolstoy, whose "I Demand Vengeance" account of atrocities in Stalino stands as one of the highlights in Russian war reporting, and Metropolitan Nikolai of the Russian Orthodox Church.

Katyn Issue Renewed

The Soviet statement, replying to the Polish note of Jan. 14 which asked British-American help in bringing Poland and Russia together, referred to the diplomatic break as caused by the Poles' acceptance of Dr. Joseph Goebbels' charges and declared the graves were filled "by German occupationists."

Earlier last week Moscow had offered to negotiate the border problem on the basis of the line drawn in 1919 after World War I by an Allied Commission headed by Viscount Curzon, British Foreign Secretary. By this suggestion, Russia would retain most of the contested territory, but at the same time Moscow urged that Poland expand westward, taking certain German territory.

"In the Polish declaration the question of the recognition of the Curzon line as a Soviet-Polish

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Congress to Simplify Taxes To Ease Income Tax Muddle

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—About the only subject of agreement in Congress today is the desire for tax simplification. On the size of the taxes themselves, on subsidies, on soldiers' votes, on soldiers' mustering-out pay, on all the other big issues that divide Congress and rouse White House wrath, there is controversy. But everyone wants simplification.

Congress is expected to simplify taxes so that next year the income blanks won't take three days of family toil with a calculating machine and slide rule. Juxtaposition of the present agitated state of the nation's taxpayers as they glance through the complicated document, with the presence of a tax bill in Congress is expected to achieve the long-awaited reform. The Treasury has been advocating simplified procedure for some time. It argues that it can't simplify matters itself, unless Congress streamlines the various taxes which individuals must pay.

Further Agreement Not Easy

With agreement on the goal of simplification, that only leaves about a dozen other major subjects on which agreement cannot be reached. Rarely has Congress faced a legislative session so widely divided at the outset.

Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky shrugged his shoulders over efforts to get a compromise on subsidies. He just can't find any compromise and says the matter will have to take its legislative course. As the affair stands, the House voted to wipe out all food subsidies. The Senate hasn't acted yet, but there are warnings from back home that city consumers want subsidies. Mr. Barkley just shrugs.

House Vote Tomorrow

The House started today debating the sum to be paid soldiers in mustering-out pay. There isn't so much controversy here, because it just involves paying out money from the Federal Treasury, which is popular before an election, and not raising new money. The Senate voted to make the maximum mustering out pay $500, which is what the American Legion demands.

"Why be niggardly?" asked Representative William Lemke (R) of North Dakota, who heads a group seeking $700. The House is

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Dry Socks Build Yank Morale in Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Next to food and ammunition, clean dry socks are the thing nearest the heart of American soldiers in Italy.

Lieut. Col. James I. King, of Corydon, Ind., an Army ground forces observer, described to the War Department today how members of the 36th Division are receiving clean socks at the front lines in exchange for wet ones, which are sent back to laundries behind the lines to be washed and sorted, according to size, for reissue.

"The mud, cold, and rain have been nearly as persistent a foe of American troops in Italy as the enemy," Colonel King related. When a soldier spends his days on end crawling, climbing, fighting through mud and more mud, clean dry socks are like a gift from heaven."

Italy:

Fifth Army Reaches Bank of Rapido

Attacking along a 30-mile front, American and French troops of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army reached the steep banks of the Rapido River which runs

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Workers Poise For Start On Big Bond Drive

Nearly 1,000,000 volunteer workers throughout Massachusetts stood poised today on the starting mark of the Fourth War Loan campaign which swings into action tomorrow in a blaze of plant rallies, radio broadcasts, and concerted descent upon the homes of individual families for a large part of the State's quota of $794,000,000.

More than 800,000 local school children were numbered among the campaigners awaiting the "go" signal in the nation-wide drive to collect $14,000,000,000 before the curtain rings down on the loan on Feb. 15. The solicitors will carry red, white and blue stickers bearing the legend, "We Bought Extra War Bonds," which loan officials hope to see appearing in the windows of every single-family home and apartment house suite in Massachusetts.

Officially launching the state-wide campaign, some 1,000 volunteer workers will attend a loan opening dinner with entertainment sponsored by the Hotel Statler tomorrow night in co-operation with the Columbia Broadcasting System. This program will give to Boston the distinction of being first in a similar series of 12 large-city banquets to be staged throughout the country during the early days of the bond drive.

Hollywood Stars

Entertainment will be provided by several Hollywood stars, among them Vera Zorina, ballet dancer, and Allen Marshall, actor, who arrived in Boston this morning.

Boston will also be first in the nation to use war photographs to stimulate interest in bond sales through a tie-in linking hundreds of radio stations across the country with the new Graflex war picture exhibit. The Treasury Department is backing this novel plan to provide radio stations with a complete exhibit of 100 of the greatest American war photographs from Pearl Harbor to Tarawa without cost.

In conjunction with the launching of the war loan campaign, Governor Saltonstall has named the week of Jan. 17-23 as National Thrift Week during which he said the investment in war bonds and stamps would be "a practical demonstration of both thrift and good citizenship."

"Thrift should be encouraged at all times," the Governor stated; "but particularly in this national crisis must all forms of waste and extravagance be discontinued. Restraint and moderation in spending lessen the dangers of inflation."

War Loan Stickers

Thousands of war loan stickers will begin appearing in family windows tomorrow, bond officials stated, as evidence that the drive against inflation is reaching the individual consumer. Of the $794,000,000 state quota, at least $258,000,000 is hoped to be obtained from individual contributors. That is $93,000,000 more than the total sales of this type in the third war loan campaign.

"A war bond sticker in your window will be the badge of your patriotism and will proclaim to your neighbors that you have done your part," said F. W. Denio, Chairman of the Massachusetts War Finance Committee.

In addition to a wide variety of patriotic rallies arranged for opening day, there will be house-to-house canvasses in which bond sale volunteers will attempt to bring home to each family the importance of individual support for the drive.

Several hundred air raid wardens will be mobilized in John Hancock Hall tonight by John J. Walsh, Chairman of the War Finance Committee of the city, for final instructions in canvassing for contributions. At least 10,000 of these wardens have volunteered as war loan solicitors. The wardens will parade through city streets before the meeting.

Badge of Patriotism

Fourth War Loan Campaign Sticker

Thousands of these red-white-and-blue stickers are in the hands of nearly 1,000,000 war-bond solicitors today for distribution to individual contributors and display in windows of houses and apartments.

15 N. E. Soldiers Get Awards For Heroism in North Africa

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Fifteen New Englanders are among more than 250 officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Army Twelfth Air Force, stationed in North Africa decorated with awards of the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Flying Cross, or the Soldier's Medal, the War Department announced today.

The Massachusets recipients and their awards:

Massachusetts

Soldier's Medal

To: Richard C. Johnson, Staff Sergeant, 121 High Street, Winchester. For: At Rass El Djorf, Tunisia, on Aug. 22, 1943, while a passenger on a plane which crashed and burned, Staff Sergeant Johnson, although injured in the crash and knowing that the burning plane would explode at any instant, leaped from the rear door and ran to the front escape door from which he extricated two unconscious men, thereby saving them from being killed by the explosion which occurred a moment later.

To: Raymond G. Ouellette, Staff Sergeant, Lawrence: For: Heroism in the North African theater of operations. Serving as radio operator aboard a C-47-type aircraft carrying paratroops to Sicily on June 11, 1943, Sergeant Ouellette risked his life in trying to save his wounded co-pilot from drowning when their plane was forced to crash-land on the sea after the troopers had been dropped in the designated zone. The co-pilot's life vest had been punctured by shrapnel, however, and he finally slipped from Sergeant Ouellette's grasp and disappeared. Although nearly exhausted, Sergeant Ouellette continued to encourage and inspire his comrades until they were rescued.

Distinguished Flying Cross

John H. Traylor, Major, Wollaston.

Harold H. Crossley, Captain, Indian Orchard.

To: Frederick W. McKinnon, Jr., Captain, West Roxbury. For: Extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight in the North African theater of operations as pilot of a B-24 type aircraft. While on a convoy coverage mission over the Atlantic Ocean on August 13, 1943, 680 nautical miles from his base, Captain McKinnon intercepted a FW-200-K bomber in its attempt to attack the convoy. In the initial engagement, the enemy aircraft was damaged and disappeared into the clouds. An hour later, Captain McKinnon again sighted the hostile plane and in a running combat of 17 minutes' duration, he displayed outstanding flying skill in completely out-maneuvering the enemy aircraft. The FW-200-K broke off combat at an altitude of 150 feet and disappeared into a rain squall. It has been reported officially that the enemy aircraft crashed in Spain, killing the nine members of the crew.

To: Dudley R. Clark, Second Lieutenant, 399 Lafayette Street, Salem. For: Extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight in the North African theater of operations as pilot of a P-40 type aircraft. While on a bomber escort mission over Trapani-Milo Airdrome on July 10, 1943, Lieutenant Clark's squadron successfully intercepted 23 ME-109s which attacked the B-25 bombers. Over Trapani Harbor, when enemy fighters disabled the squadron commander's aircraft, forcing him to bail out, Lieutenant Clark protected him during his descent. When his own plane was in turn damaged by enemy fire, Lieutenant Clark fractured his leg while parachuting out.

Harris M. Haskell, Technical Sergeant, Somerville.

To: George P. Holmes, Sergeant, posthumous, 232 Main Street, Kingston. For: Extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight in the North African theater of operations as waist gunner on B-17 type aircraft. During the bomb run over Messina on June 25, 1943, 15 enemy fighters attacked his formation, seriously damaging his plane and disabling Sergeant Holmes' guns. Quickly finding this vulnerable spot, the hostile aircraft attacked the bomber in waves of three, directing their fire at the area ordinarily protected by the waist guns. Although his oxygen line was severed in the first attack, Sergeant Holmes steadfastly remained at his post in a desperate effort to repair his guns. While he stood in this exposed position, a 20 mm. shell exploded against his body, killing him instantly.

Bay State Homes Pour Out More Books for Services

A new flood of books began to flow today from Massachusetts homes to servicemen and women, and Merchant Marine sailors everywhere, as the Massachusetts Victory Book Committee opened its 1944 collection campaign. All that individuals are asked to do is to comb their houses for good books which they can spare, and to take them to their public library or to the nearest information center of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. From that point on the Victory Book Committee takes over, speeding the books on their way.

Because the National Victory Book Campaign terminated at the end of 1943, an impression got around that no more books were needed. But soldiers and sailors are still reading. For many of them it is almost the only available recreation. The Massachusetts Committee is determined to do its bit in keeping them supplied with the kind of books they enjoy.

Attic Not Good Source

"Give books which you enjoyed reading yourself," it says. "Don't clean out the attic. The men read for relaxation and recreation. In one western state, a ship's crew was presented with grade school readers and arithmetics. In a batch of 1,000 books collected here last year, too, there were 116 copies of 'Little Women.'"

The kind of books that are specially in demand, it reports, are mystery stories, westerns and fiction generally, although biographies and volumes on travel, religion and natural science find plenty of readers too. The 25-cent pocket-size books, which are so popular now, are specially sought in the campaign, and so are the so-called "comics."

"If you have no books left to give in this new campaign," the Committee suggests, "why not stop at a newstand and buy some of the pocket books or comics specially for the servicemen?"

250,000 is Goal

"Deliver your books to your local public library or war information center as soon as you can," it urges. "With such places conveniently located in every part of the State, it will take only a few minutes of your time to make your contribution."

The goal set by the Massachusetts Committee in the current drive is 250,000 books. It wants to see that number dispatched to the servicemen by the end of February. Civic, business, and church groups are urged to organize collections of books from their members.

As soon as 125 books are received at any local library or information office, they are collected by the Committee and taken to its headquarters at 13 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 16. Individuals wishing to donate large numbers of books may communicate direct with the Committee by sending a postcard to that address saying how many volumes they have ready to be collected. Or they may telephone to Commonwealth 6810.

Distribution of the books will be handled by special service officers of the Army and welfare officers of the Navy. The Merchant Marine and the Red Cross military hospitals will also receive a share.

Inquiry Into New Bedford Fishing Industry Indicated

Investigation of alleged violations of the antitrust laws in the New Bedford fishing industry was indicated today by the presence in the Federal Building at Boston of representatives of many fishing interests from New Bedford after a special Federal Grand Jury was impanelled for the specific purpose of considering a series of special type cases.

The special Grand Jury—said to be the first of its kind impanelled here for many years while a regular Grand Jury was in session—assembled in a special jury room while a large group of New Bedford residents, and at least one representative of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, waited outside the courtroom with books and records.

Presentation of the reported case is under the direction of Edmond J. Ford, Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, in charge of the Regional Office of the Sherman Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice. He declined to comment on the cases to be given to the new Grand Jury but it was learned that the majority of the fish interests of New Bedford had received summonses to appear, as well as officials of the City of New Bedford with records dating back for several years.

Judge George C. Sweeney of the United States District Court at Boston named Lucius H. Whittredge, a Lynn manufacturer, as foreman of the new Federal Grand Jury. The unusual appointment of an Assistant Foreman was also made by Judge Sweeney, who named Eugene H. Bucknam, of Newton, manager, as Assistant. Judge Sweeney told the jurors that the appointment of an Assistant Foreman, while unusual, was to facilitate the rapid and uninterrupted work of the Grand Jury. He informed them also that they would be expected to serve for about six weeks, while a regular Grand Jury serves for 12 to 14 weeks.

Police Method Sharply Hit

Continued from Page 1

not brought about by the taxicab industry. Under the circumstances we are doing a good job. It is wrong to strip cab drivers of their earning power. This is the first time in many years that cabbies have been able to eat three square meals a day."

Industry Unified

Mr. Sawyer went on to say that the cab industry is now unified and that it was a bad thing "to smear us at this time, when we are doing our job, and doing it creditably. It is foolish" he said, "to jeopardize our business with a police hearing. We want to continue in the good graces of the public now, as well as after the war. We cannot do this by calling names."

Other speakers at the hearing were George Jasper Naime, Treasurer of the Independent Taxicab Drivers Association, Charles J. Innes, attorney, representing the taxicab operators, and Joseph Boucher, of the Fenway Taxicab Association.

At a protest meeting last night, attended by more than 700 hackmen and representatives of two unions representing more than 800 taxi drivers, an immediate strike was threatened unless "conditions are changed in the police department." The meeting, held in the auditorium of the Williams Municipal Building, charged Boston police with persecution of the drivers.

John V. Jenkins, President and Business Representative of Local 496, Taxicab, Bus, and Funeral A. F. of L. Drivers Union, said at the close of the meeting that as far as his group was concerned, they would pull all the cabs off the streets if conditions in the police department did not improve.

Alfred Harvey, Vice-President of CIO Local 192, Transport Workers, later said that his organization would "back Jenkins'" stand up to the limit.

Throughout the length of the meeting, which lasted for several hours, cries of "Let's take a walk!" and "Call a holiday!" rang through the hall as Bostonians searched the streets in vain for taxis.

Produce Men Re-elected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRENCH LICK, Ind., Jan. 17—Percy S. Cooke, Boston Carlot Produce Receiver, was chosen Treasurer again and all officers were re-elected for 1944 in an unprecedented action by the 52nd annual convention of the National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distribution.

Newsboys to Honor Burroughs Trustee

At a reception in his honor at the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, on Wednesday evening, Edward Dane, President of the Brookline Trust Company, will receive a wallet which the newsboys' class in leathercraft made for him.

Mr. Dane, who is about to enter the United States Navy, has long been active in the affairs of the Foundation and is a member of its Board of Trustees. He was the first President of its Credit Union and served on the Agassiz Village committee.

Concord Airport Training Ceases

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 17 (AP)—All flying and ground school activities at Concord airport today were ordered halted by the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

More than 650 pilots for the war training service have been turned out by the school since Aug. 15, 1942, according to officials. Lieut. O. B. Evenson, commanding officer, said he did not know the status of some 72 men now in training but was awaiting instructions from the Army.

Included in the personnel trained were men from Rhode Island State College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Northeastern University.

New OPA Post for Deely

John M. Deely of Brookline, State Office of Price Administration head of rationing for the past 14 months, was named Rationing Field Manager for Massachusetts recently under the consolidation plan of the Regional and State OPA offices, according to announcement by Kenneth B. Backman, Regional OPA Administrator.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "R," "S," "T" and "U" now valid; all expire Jan. 29.

Brown stamps "V" will become valid Jan. 23; "W," Jan. 30, and "X," Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13; "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good through March 31.

Canned Goods Today—Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20. Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J" became valid Jan. 1; expire Feb. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. Period 3 coupons also good until March 14 (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

4 New Englanders Among Casualties

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The names of four New Englanders are included in a list of 124 casualties of the United States naval forces—Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard—announced today by the Navy Department.

Publication of this additional casualty list brings to 34,852 the number of killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners of war announced by the Navy since Dec. 7, 1941.

The New Englanders and next of kin:

Maine

Whitcomb, Henry Orin, Electrician's Mate, First Class, Navy, missing. Wife, Mrs. Phyliys Frost Whitcomb, Kittery.

Massachusetts

Buonopane, Michael W., Corporal, Marine Corps. Wounded. Mother, Mrs. Loretta Buonopane, Revere.

Parrino, Antony Joseph, Gunner's Mate, Second Class, Navy. Missing. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Parrino, Charlestown.

Vania, Paul J., Private, Marine Corps. Wounded. Father, Alfred Vania, Worcester.

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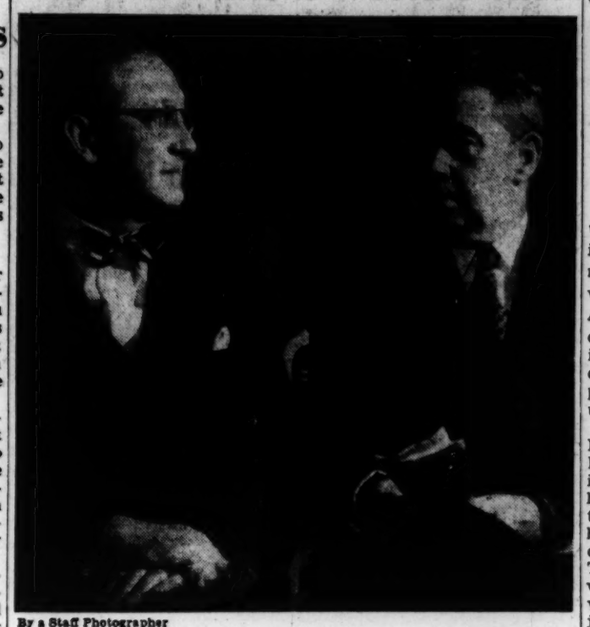
For Permanent World Peace



By a Staff Photographer

International Lawyer Here From Switzerland

On a current speaking tour of Massachusetts under the sponsorship of the Massachusetts Committee for World Peace, Dr. Max Habicht, international lawyer and former legal adviser to the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland, is shown above on the left. On the right: Thomas H. Mahony, Chairman of the Committee.

World Legislative Body Held Essential to Peace

Permanent world peace can be achieved after the present war only if the nations will join in an international federation of states based on the principles of government which have proved successful in the United States and Switzerland, Dr. Max Habicht, of Switzerland, said in Boston today.

Dr. Habicht, who for 10 years was a member of the League of Nations Secretariat, was in Boston as a guest of the Massachusetts Committee for World Federation, which is sponsoring his speaking tour in Massachusetts.

In a press interview, Dr. Habicht warned that a practical world political organization cannot be built solely on the principle of the present covenant of the League of Nations.

"In fields where the interests of nations were parallel, the League of Nations was successful," Dr. Habicht said. He cited the control of opium and white slave traffic as examples.

Cannot Be Used

"The States must realize, however, that the machinery which worked successfully in these fields cannot be used in the fields of opposing interests," the international lecturer said. "Conflict comes," he added, "largely when the question of redistribution of wealth and power arises."

It would be impossible, he believes, to achieve unanimous consent of States, as the League of Nations required, on questions involving these problems.

An international legislative body, to decide international conflicts of power by a majority vote, as the Congress of the United States now settles conflicts between the States of the Union, was seen by Dr. Habicht as necessary for world peace.

"The machinery we now have in the United States with established lawmaking, law interpreting, and law enforcement bodies, would be the ideal basis for a permanent world government," he said.

International Army

Advocating an international army, or police force, of 2,000,000 men and 100,000 airplanes. Dr. Habicht said that enforcement of international law should no longer be against States but against individuals who break the law.

"If a manufacturer in Massachusetts should, contrary to Federal law, commence the manufacture of poison gas, the Federal Government would act directly against the offender, and not against the State," Dr. Habicht said, by way of example.

"In like manner, if Bethlehem Steel or some other company should commence the manufacture of submarines, contrary to international agreement, the international police would move against the company, and not against the U. S. Government."

Dr. Habicht viewed the present job as one of educating a majority of the people to understand the practicality of world federation. Stating that it would be a disaster to invite the Germans to come to Geneva after victory to write another peace treaty, Dr. Habicht advocated Allied rule of Europe for a period of about five years under terms of an armistice before the leaders of the nations sit down to blueprint a plan for permanent peace.

"There are enough healthy forces in democracy, which our enemies termed decadent, to meet the problems of peace just as they met the challenge of all-out war," Dr. Habicht affirmd.

Tax Information To Be Radiocast

A series of eight informative tax talks on the radio by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, Thomas F. Buckley, Acting Collector of Internal Revenue, and other informed speakers, will be radiocast over Station WEEI, beginning Wednesday.

The talks, which are sponsored by the Boston Chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants in co-operation with WEEI, will be aired from 4:45 to 5 p. m., each Wednesday. All phases in the preparation of individual income tax returns, both Federal and State, will be explained by these qualified officials.

Mexico Featured By Burton Holmes

Burton Holmes, dean of America's travel lecturers, is proving himself a good Pan-American, with his colored motion pictures of Mexico last Saturday in Symphony Hall and of Mexico City this coming Saturday.

A ration-bound public do a very good "next best thing" in attending such attractions as these which Mr. Holmes is offering in his fifty-second season on the nation's platforms.

Although his first Mexican travelogue rambles over the varied Mexican countryside, saving the capital city itself for the next lecture, this first "motorlogue" achieves the stature of a veritable "scoop" over the world's illustrated press or theater film shorts, with his showing of the new volcano, Particutin, in action in full color.

Still erupting and adding to a cone which has risen 1,600 feet since last February's surprise in a rural plain, the volcano was captured on colored film by Mr. Holmes' cameraman, Ted Phillips. He has reported to have gone two days without food or water waiting for the wind to shift and atmospheric conditions to permit the close-ups.

Other views of the Mexican hinterland and small villages are familiar to prewar motorists and travelers, with the exception of a new waterfall, which has been made accessible by a recent road and which should prove popular for postwar sidetrips.

Boston Poultry Show

A feature of the 95th Boston Poultry Show, opening at the Boston Garden on Wednesday, will be the Boston Pigeon Show, for which the largest entry of tumblers ever exhibited in America is reported. Over $1,000 will be offered to members exhibiting tumblers. At the Golden Jubilee dinner on the opening day of the show, President Louis Theil of Medford will preside.

Boston Rotary Club

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, will be the guest speaker at the regular weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club of Boston on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at the Hotel Statler.

As True Now As It Was Then

By a Staff Photographer

An Echo of the Last World War

This sign on Boston Common was put up during the years of the last war, but it might have been erected yesterday except for the "wheat and meat" item. We now have plenty of wheat, and the meat problem has been put under the control of the rationing program.

Colleges Expect Task in Placing Women in Jobs

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

College placement bureaus throughout the nation are preparing for what they foresee as tremendous adjustments among women workers after the war. Already they are holding conferences, and are individually building up their files and records and conducting job-studies in anticipation of what they will be called upon to do.

Anna Hanson, Director of the Placement Office at Simmons College, declared today, "We are trying to do two things at once: handle the present and plan for the future. It seems to us that we have been caught napping in this country too many times already. Those placement directors who went through the other war don't want to see the same confused adjustment period repeated this time. We think it only sensible to plan ahead."

In view of the possibility that women-out-of-work and women who have had to change into different jobs may constitute the bulk of the postwar labor problem, college placement directors are planning to furnish expert vocational guidance to graduates who return to them for help. "This is just one phase of the work," said Miss Hanson today, "but it is a most important one. And it is important that the guidance be done by people really trained and experienced—not just by someone who has read a book on vocational guidance. We've got to be able to really help these girls when they ask us, 'Well, if I can't get a job in the work I've been doing, what else can I do?'"

Salary Drop to be Serious

Miss Hanson said she herself was not so concerned about the number of women who would be out of work as the number of those who would have to take a drop in salary. "The labor supply is so inadequate these days, that employers are virtually hiring anybody who can read and write and stand up," she pointed out. "That will of course change after the war and employers will not be able to pay as fabulous salaries for the women they do keep on their staffs.

"I have talked with many industrialists and I find that most of them intend to keep on their pay rolls the women who are doing good work. But there are thousands of girls and women, especially in clerical and mechanical jobs, who are doing sub-standard work and getting comparatively high salaries for it. They are in for a severe readjustment when the war is over. It is those girls who will need the most help."

Outlook for Librarians

For this reason, Miss Hanson believes it is "definitely useful" to begin some sort of civic planning for this problem now. "I am very much interested," she said today, "in what is being done by local communities for returning veterans. I think this effort should carry right through to the jobs-for-women problem. The readjustment period will be fully as much a civilian as a military one."

Miss Hanson thinks the girl who has been trained in a definite skill will be in a better position after the war than her sisters who have not been. Typical of this group, she thinks, are librarians, librarians for whom there will be more demand than ever, especially if organized labor puts the country on a short work-week, because people will then have more leisure time and will spend a good deal of it reading books.

In the field of home economics, she thinks, more work than ever is going to be done in community nutrition, providing a new market for these workers. This may, she believes, make up somewhat for the closing down of the industrial cafeterias which currently are employing so many nutritionists and dietitians. Also, Miss Hanson says, some of the colleges are going to want skilled nutritionists back in their own cafeterias, which are at present getting along with skeleton crews.

Such readjustments and shifts of labor will affect large numbers of women, Miss Hanson says, and there is little wisdom in closing our eyes to the fact. Instead, she believes, we should begin to prepare for it now.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday, not quite so cold tonight but continued moderately cold again Tuesday. Light to gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont: Fair tonight and Tuesday, not quite so cold tonight as last night but continued rather cold again Tuesday.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 5:02 p. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Tuesday, 5:34 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Miss Maginnis will give a talk on "A Survey of Gems" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Eleanor Davis, contralto, and Hazel Hallett, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Ludlow Griscom will give a talk on "Migration. In the Tropics; In the United States. How Birds Reach the United States; How and Why They Move Northward; Why Certain Sections of the Country are Better than Others." in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5

Radio Timetable: Page 5

Hull Revises Department: 'Reshuffle' Hit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Secretary of State Cordell Hull's week-end reorganization of the State Department, aimed to increase its efficiency and prepare it for postwar problems, is being received here with critical acclaim.

There is general agreement that any streamlining and simplification of the Department's structure is all to the good and much overdue. But an examination of the Department's new setup has struck many observers here as being more a mere reshuffling of personnel and renaming of posts rather than signifying any change in policy or suggesting any less ponderous approach to the increasingly swift passage of events.

Even Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., in a persuasive explanation of the revision on the National Broadcasting Company's Saturday night program, "The State Department Speaks," leaves certain critics skeptical. The more it changes, the more it is the same thing, they say.

In Best Business Vein

The reorganization, as it appears on paper, is a masterpiece of design. The lines of authority running from Secretary Hull through the Undersecretary to the four assistant secretaries with offices of various affairs under them and then numerous divisions under the offices is all in accordance with the best business tradition. The hand of Mr. Stettinius, former business chief of Big Steel, is plainly obvious in this design. It explains how he has been spending much of his time since becoming Undersecretary.

New features in the reorganization include the following:

1. Formation of an advisory council on postwar foreign policy. Members thus far named include Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross; Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Vatican on several occasions, and Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University.

The naming of this postwar foreign policy group only makes official what has been informal for the past two years. These three men frequently have been advising the President and Mr. Hull since the war began.

Policy Committee

2. Formation of a policy committee. This committee, chairmanned by the Secretary, with the Undersecretary as vice-chairman and composed of assistant secretaries, directors of offices, and with Leo Pasvolsky as special assistant, is to assist Mr. Hull on questions of major policy.

3. Establishment of a division of labor relations. This, officials say, will initiate and co-ordinate policy and action in matters pertaining to the effect on foreign relations of the United States of policies in foreign countries concerning wage and hour standards, working conditions, and similar matters, and "international arrangements for the promotion of full employment, health, economic and social welfare in general."

4. Appointment of half a dozen special assistants to the secretary. These include Mr. Pasvolsky, Joseph C. Grew, George T. Summerlin, Michael J. McDermott, Thomas K. Finletter, and Joseph C. Green. These individuals have been connected in various capacities with the State Department in the past.

Leader Praised

Mr. Stettinius in the Saturday radiocast "The State Department Speaks," paid high praise to Mr. Hull, his superior, saying, "The State Department is a basically sound institution. It has as its leader one of the great Americans of our time, Cordell Hull; it has an experienced and loyal staff."

Questioned on the reorganization of the Department, Mr. Stettinius said, "Its primary purpose was to meet most effectively the heavy responsibilities which are ahead both for winning the war and making a secure peace. First, it readjusts the responsibilities of the top officers of the department so that they may devote the biggest part of their energies to vital world affairs; secondly, the new organization establishes clearer lines of responsibility and authority inside the Department. In the third place, the work of the higher officers of the Department will be more closely co-ordinated.

Other speakers on the radiocast included G. Howland Shaw, Assistant Secretary of State, Robert D. Murphy, Ambassador at Large.

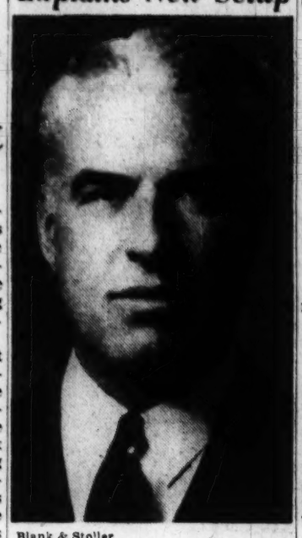
Mr. Murphy once again explained the Department's much-criticized policy of dealing with so-called Vichyites in the North African affair.

"When you're working inside a cage with a tiger, your technique has to be quite different from that of the independent and carefree critics standing safely outside," he said. The French we dealt with were indispensable in preparing for the landing of our forces in Africa, he said, and he wanted it particularly understood that certain so-called Vichyites remained loyal to Vichy on the surface only so that they could help prepare the way for the Allied landings.

"The whole aim of our foreign policy in North Africa," he said, "was to save as many American lives as possible and do everything in our power to gain a quick and inexpensive victory." Admiral Jean Darlan, he explained, had 300,000 soldiers and sailors in Africa while Gen. Charles de Gaulle had only a handful. Hence, he worked with Admiral Darlan. Proof that that policy worked was seen, he said, in the fact that while the army had expected casualty lists of 15,000 in the North African landing, actually they were under 2,000 for both Army and Navy.

Mr. Shaw's part in the program consisted in explaining how the Department's Foreign Service—or rather the Foreign Service of the United States—functions.

Explains New Setup



Blank & Stoller

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.
United States Undersecretary of State.

Gas-Coupon Plan To Be Nation-Wide

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration announced Jan. 15 that its new system of mailing gasoline ration coupons to motorists from central issuing stations in metropolitan centers will be extended throughout the country.

Designed to eliminate thefts of coupons from local rationing boards, the plan has been in use experimentally in the District of Columbia since last July and later was extended to cities in Rhode Island.

It will be put in operation in Philadelphia Monday and in New York City about Jan. 22. Stations will be opened soon after in other cities of more than 100,000 population, OPA said.

Car owners will continue to apply to local rationing boards for gasoline allotments. The board will determine the amount of rations and direct the central issuing station to mail the required number of coupons to each motorist.

William H. Wheat

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Representative William H. Wheat (R) of Rantoul, Ill., who passed on here yesterday, was serving his third consecutive term in the House. He was a member of the Naval Affairs Committee.

The Representative's passing revised the House lineup which now stands at 217 Democrats, 207 Republicans, four minor party representatives and six vacancies.

Resignation of Representative Joseph A. Gavagan (D) of New York, last week left the Democrats without a majority for the first time since 1931.

Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Awarded the Silver Star

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Silver Star Medal has been awarded Lieut. Commander Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., former motion picture actor, for "outstanding service during action at Salerno" where the Fifth Army established its first beachhead in the invasion of Italy.

A brief Navy announcement of the award said only that it had been conferred on Lieutenant Commander Fairbanks by Vice-Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, Commander of United States Naval forces in North African waters.

Lieutenant Commander Fairbanks, a native of New York City, maintains his usual residence at Boxwood Farms, Hot Springs, Va.

Giant New U. S. Bomber Is Named Superfortress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The United States' mightiest bomber, the B-29, has been given the official name of Superfortress.

The announcement appeared in a statement by the Joint Aircraft Committee, on which American and British military and naval services are represented, which reported that a long-range policy for naming warplanes had been agreed upon.

The Committee said that names now in use for planes already in production would be retained and listed them. In the list was the designation of the B-29.

The Superfortress derives its name from the fact that it is a gigantic Flying Fortress, the B-17 type. Boeing Aircraft is listed as the designer of both ships.

The Committee has agreed that the names of new planes must assure uniformity, simplicity and convey a meaning. The policy will follow these lines:

Fighters: Names indicating speed, maneuverability, fighting characteristics or aggressiveness. (The latest fighter plane announced, a deadly, two-engine nounced, a two-engine night fighter, is designated The Black Widow.

Bomber: Indicating size, weight, power, range or destructive characteristics.

Patrol types: Employing seafaring terms.

Cargo and personal carrying transports: Range and load-carrying ability.

Trainers: Tuition terms, educational institutions or places of training other than the names of military or naval establishments.

Miscellaneous: Indicating the primary operational functions of the aircraft.

The list of names already approved carried no designation for the latest secret weapon, the jet-propulsion combat plane developed by the RAF and AAF.

How Earth's Poles Vary

Neither the North nor the South magnetic pole coincides with the geographic pole.

Eisenhower Has Brief Reunion With Family

By the Associated Press

Manhattan, Kan., Jan. 17

Taking a few hours off during his very busy schedule on his recent trip to the United States Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme commander of Allied Expeditionary Forces in Europe, enjoyed a brief family reunion in Kansas, it was learned today.

Arriving by airplane at Marshall Field, Fort Riley, one evening, the General came to Manhattan and spent the night at the home of his brother, M. S. Eisenhower, President of Kansas State College, where he met his mother, Mrs. David Eisenhower, who came from her home in Abilene.

The General left the following morning for Washington, because of security reasons. The War Department yesterday disclosed that General Eisenhower had spent a "few days" in Washington en route from the Mediterranean to the United Kingdom.

Why and How of New Ration Tokens

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Introduction of ration tokens throughout the country Feb. 27 will bring a number of changes in the present method of paying the ration cost of processed foods, meats and fats. The Office of Price Administration has prepared this information to give consumers a better understanding of how the new system will work.

Q. Will OPA give each consumer a certain number of tokens when this new program begins, just as everybody was given a supply of ration stamps?

A. No. The only tokens you will get are those your retailer gives you in change, beginning Feb. 27.

Q. Why will I need ration change?

A. You will need change when tokens go into use because each red and each blue stamp in your ration book will be worth 10 points. It will no longer be so easy to give your dealer an exact number of points as it was when you had eight, five, two, and one-point stamps to use.

Q. If each stamp will be worth 10 points, will I have more points to spend than I do now?

A. No. You will have almost exactly the same number of points that you have now. You will simply use fewer stamps during any one ration period. That's the advantage of the new plan, since handling fewer stamps will cut down the work of your retailer and will make your ration book last longer.

Q. When each stamp is worth 10 points, how will OPA adjust the rationing program so as to give me the same number of points per month that I have now?

A. At present, three sets of processed foods stamps, a total of 12 stamps, are worth 48 points. Under the token system, five blue stamps, worth 10 points each, will have a total value of 50 points. This small difference of two points can be adjusted by a slight change in the point value of processed foods.

Q. Will meat stamps be handled the same way?

A. Yes. At present each consumer gets 16 meat points a week, or 32 points every two weeks. Under the token system, three red stamps, worth 10 points each, will give him 30 points to use during the first two weeks of token rationing. As in processed foods rationing, the small difference of two points will be adjusted in the point value of items rationed under the meat order.

Q. What will consumers do with their tokens?

A. They will use them very much as they now use pennies. A consumer who buys items worth 23 blue points, for example, will give his retailer two blue stamps (a total of 20 pints) and three blue tokens (each worth one point). If he has no tokens, he will give his retailer three blue stamps (30 points) and receive seven blue tokens in change.

Q. Is there any difference between the meat and the processed foods tokens?

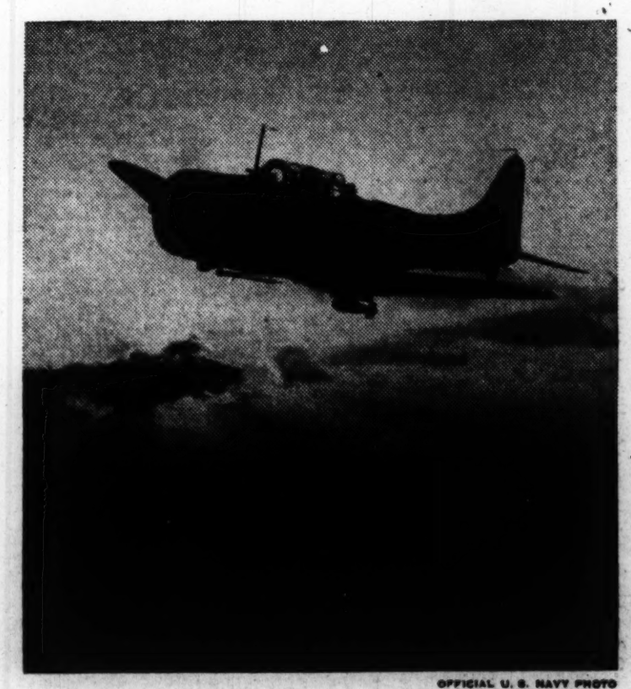
A. The only difference in the two kinds of tokens is in their color. The colors match the stamps with which they will be used: blue stamps and blue tokens for processed foods; red stamps and red tokens for meats and fats.

Q. Will I turn in my ration tokens at the end of each ration period?

A. No. Tokens have no expiration date.

1. How do our far-flung convoys find their way through thousands of miles of trackless seas?

2. How can an oil-well drill be steered through rock in any desired direction a mile underground?



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This mysterious wheel makes all these things possible

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When set in motion, it constantly maintains a fixed position in space . . . pointing straight as an arrow in whatever direction it is set.

It gives man a sort of *sixth sense*—a sense of direction that frees him from dependence upon landmarks. It has made possible the development of devices so uncanny that it's hard to believe your eyes when you see them in operation.

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For example, the gyroscopic devices which solve the problems stated under the pictures were all invented by Sperry.

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2. **A gyroscopic device — invented by Sperry — enables men to control oil-well drills a mile underground. (You can start drilling an oil well on shore and tap oil half a mile out to sea.)**

3. **The Sperry Directional Gyro and the Gyro-Horizon help guide our pilots through fog and darkness. The Sperry Automatic Gyropilot relieves the human pilot, holding the plane on its course with no hand on the controls.**

These are but a few of the many uses of the gyroscope . . . most of which have been pioneered by Sperry.

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Complacency Over Plans For Postwar Attacked

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Public complacency over postwar planning was attacked today by J. Anton De Haas, Professor of International Relations at Harvard's Graduate School of Business Administration. Speaking at a meeting of the Waban Woman's Club this afternoon, he declared that most persons underestimate the difficulty of building a postwar world, and cautioned his audience to prepare for a long period of continued price controls and rationing.

"The opinion is too generally accepted," he said, "that after the war we can go back to the kind of world where we have a free competitive system." Professor De Haas believes that some kind of government controls will be necessary in order to prevent inflation arising out of a demand for consumer goods that will far outstrip the supply. Not only, he explained, will there be large spending power in the hands of American consumers: Europe and Russia will also be demanding consumer goods.

With respect to the international economic situation, he said "we are facing the problem of really establishing co-operation. We all talk about it. The Atlantic Charter talks about it. The Republican Postwar Planning Committee talks about it. But no one seems to know how to bring it about.

"Some think it can be accomplished by expansion of the Hull trade agreements," he continued. "But excellent as those agreements are, they are a negative approach, a way of removing obstables—while co-operation is positive."

Co-operation in the international economic sphere, according to Professor De Haas, means building a live-and-let-live world in specific industries. "Yet we do not want the government to do this and we do not allow the industrialists to do it through cartels. How are they to do it?" he asked. "Who is going to establish this co-operation?"

Soroptimist Club

Dr. Tehyi Hsieh will be the principal speaker at a Soroptimist Club dinner given tomorrow evening at Joy Hong Low for the benefit of the Student Nurses of China Fund. The function marks Boston's part in the campaign being conducted by the American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs to swell the fund to $10,000. This sum will be turned over to the Chinese Government. Under the title "East and West Now Face to Face," Dr. Hsieh will discuss China as America's ally.

Presidents of other Boston Service clubs, including Mrs. Phyllis Moy of the Chinese Women's Club, have been invited to attend. Proceeds from a sale of Chinese articles will also add to the fund. Mrs. Beulah Harlow of Boston is in charge of the affair, assisted by Mrs. Mabel Krueger, Miss Marion Drake, Miss Helen Barr, and Miss Phoebe Mills, President of the Boston Club.

Tuesday Meetings

Professional Women's Club—"Quest for World Order" will be the subject of a talk by Dr. Max Habicht of the International Red Cross at a luncheon meeting at the Hotel Statler, 12:30 p. m.

Business and Professional Women's Republican Club—Rudolph F. King, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and Sinclair Weeks, Republican National Committeeman, will speak at a 6:30 dinner meeting at the Hotel Bradford.

Sharon Fortnightly Club—Mrs. William G. Darron will speak on "The History of Wedgwood and His Wares" in the High School auditorium, 2:30 p. m.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—"Puritan Mothers and Others" will be the subject of a talk by Melville Freeman at 2:30 p. m. at the Unitarian Parish House. Mrs. Oscar W. Billingham is chairman.

Quest and Question Club of Winthrop—Mrs. Sydney G. Packard will read a paper on "Russia Today," 2 p. m., Beacon Villa. Mrs. Gorham W. Walker will be hostess.

Community Club of Canton—Josephine Durrell will give a demonstration of finger painting, Universalist Parish Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Wollaston Woman's Club—Annual musicale under the direction of Mrs. James B. Johns, Music Chairman, Wollaston Legion Post Building, 2 p. m. The program will be devoted to opera miniatures. There will be an exhibit of pictures by members of the Milton Art Club of the Milton Woman's Club.

Philergians of Braintree—Mrs. Robert G. Wade, International Relations Chairman, will present Philip Cummings, poet and analyst of world problems, as speaker on an international relations program at Masonic Hall, 2 p. m.

Manuscript Club of Boston—A. Edwin Larsson, Editor of the Wellesley Townsman, will speak on "Preparing a Manuscript for Publication," Hotel Pioneer, 8 p. m. Miss Ethel M. Eaton will address the prose study group at 7:15.

Inductees Are to Get Credits For Courses Taken in Schools

War Activities in New England

Every man or boy of military age who completes a preinduction course either in high schools or vocational schools under Federal, State or local auspices will have credited on his official Army record cards the training received prior to induction, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command, has announced.

All youths and adults, General Miles said, completing preinduction courses will be given an official record by the school which they should deposit with their local Selective Service Boards to insure its safe delivery to the Induction Station and the Reception Center.

Since many men beyond the high school age lack training or experience directly adaptable to the 650 Army specialist jobs, the War Production Training program has included offerings to reach out-of-school men as well as boys in school. Local school officials can give further information to all prospective inductees in the age group from 18 to 38 years of age.

In this war, the announcement pointed out, nine out of 10 soldiers are given specialist training. The man who enters with preliminary training is more ready to adapt himself to the demands of the military program and thus advance more rapidly.

Officers Needed

The Navy is in need of 100 men between 25 and 38 who can qualify as commissioned officers for duty in connection with the inspection, assembly and repair of aircraft with carrier aircraft utility units, and radio and material sections. Applicants must have an accredited degree in aeronautical, electrical or mechanical engineering, and have had good aviation experience in a recognized aeronautical organization. Several men between 24 and 50 also are needed as engineering officers for duty aboard vessels in advanced areas. They should have a college degree plus five years' practical experience with steam turbines, internal combustion, and reciprocating steam engines or AC and DC electrical machinery. In lieu of a degree, approximately 10 years' experience at a responsible level may be qualifying.

Canteen to Reopen

A preview and rally for registered volunteer workers of the Boston Stage Door Canteen, which reopens Thursday evening at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, will be held tonight at the new quarters. Miss Virginia Kay and Miss Vivian Smolen, co-chairman of junior hostesses, and Miss Lila Lee and Miss Elaine Perry, all of the New York Stage Door Canteen staff, will come to Boston for the rally tonight. The new Canteen quarters have been attractively decorated in a patriotic color scheme.

Double Launching

An Illinois Navy hero of the Battle of Midway and a Michigan Marine Corps private killed in the Solomon Islands will be honored at a double destroyer escort vessel launching ceremony on Saturday, Jan. 22, at the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard, Hingham, Mass. Miss Rose Anne Lough, Geneseo, Ill., will sponsor the USS Lough, bearing the name of her brother, Ensign John Cady Lough, U. S. N. R. The other "DE" will be the USS Thomas F. Nickel, named for the late Private Thomas Frederick Nickel, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. His mother, Mrs. Fred W. Nickel, Lansing, Mich., will be the sponsor.

COMING in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

January 22, 1944

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Cambridge Craft Class Prepares Exhibits

By a Staff Photographer

Workroom of Young Women's Christian Association

Top—Barbara Jean Burnett, middle, is putting the seat in a chair which the girls have painted and stenciled. Mary Marshall, left, and Peggy Griffin are alternately encouraging and assisting her. At the right is one of the tables the class has decorated. Lower left—Shirley Ackerley tries on a dress which will be included in the exhibit. Joan Butt, left, holds up the stencil from which the border pattern was made. Patricia Tatro, measuring the hem at the right, acts as secretary for the class, while Ruth Ahlberg, standing on the chair, is one of its most enthusiastic members. Lower right—Miss Cornelia Van Geuns, instructor, shows Marie Lombard how to put a leather sandal together. The lines of work taught are numerous and varied.

Y.W.C.A. Girls In Cambridge Find Work Fun

Girls in the craft class at the Cambridge Y. W. C. A. are hustling to complete the furnishings of their workroom in John Trowbridge House. They have only two more Thursday-afternoon sessions before their open-house tea on Feb. 4.

A happy scurry filled the whole second floor the day we stopped to see how things were progressing. The workroom itself was scarcely large enough to compass the activity. Barbara Jean, crouching before a ladderback chair, was intent upon manipulating the balls of black, gray, and red rope with which she was fashioning its seat. In one corner Juanita was deftly painting flowers on the top of a bright red table, and in another Florence was stenciling a jaunty border on the first pair of white curtains. Some 12 others were working on a variety of craft items which will be on display when friends drop in on Feb. 4.

Already the room, once drab and a bit depressing, looks cheery and inviting. The girls are proud of the change they have wrought under the guidance of their enthusiastic teacher, Miss Cornelia Van Geuns. Guidance, we discovered, is truly the word for her kind of teaching. Instead of telling them the best solution each time there was a question, she sought to have them think the problem through and use their own imagination. In working out a decorative design for instance.

Her pupils are learning to look at their possessions with a new perspective. Scraps of material and derelict pieces of furniture become a challenge to their ingenuity. Discovering the fun and comparative ease of redecorating battered chairs and tables, several of the girls have begun a stint of transformation in their homes. Miss Van Geuns is always ready to help them over the hard spots.

Everything they make in the class—wallets, bags, towels, luncheon sets, belts, dresses—is designed for use at home. Miss Van Geuns, who also teaches adult classes at the Boston Y. W. C. A., stresses the making of practical articles. Useless items, she feels, are neither beautiful nor constructive.

Never say can't is the motto that prevails in the Trowbridge House workroom, continually inspiring the girls to fresh accomplishment. We heard Patsy, one of the youngest, express its spirit. Crochet needle in one hand and her ball of yarn tucked tightly under her arm, she followed Miss Van Geuns into the office to ask: "When I finish my guest towels, can I begin a leather pocketbook?" A. M.

Bromfield to Speak

Farming now for the future will be the subject of a talk by Louis Bromfield, author and columnist, who will speak at a meeting of the Boston Market Gardeners Association in Cary Memorial Hall, Lexington, tonight.

Tobin Seeks Fund of $75,000 For Survey of School System

Mayor Tobin today recommended an appropriation of $75,000 by the City Council to be used to finance a general survey of the Boston school system. At the end of last year, the Mayor received from the Boston Finance Commission a recommendation that this survey be made as soon as possible.

In making his recommendation, the Mayor, quoting the Finance Commission's original proposal, said that the survey would "determine what steps, if any, may be taken to improve the administrative and educational organization and methods, and to discover whatever possibilities of savings may exist."

The Mayor's message said that in checking back over the history of the School Department, he had not been able to find any instance in which a general survey has been conducted. He pointed out, however, that partial surveys were made in 1916, 1918, and 1930.

A tremendous decline, the Mayor said, has occurred in Boston's school population. From September of 1932 to the same month of last year there was a decline of 139,000, the Mayor's message stated. This condition, the report continued, alone warrants a general survey.

"From all indications, this downward trend is going to continue to a figure substantially below 100,000. In addition to this major problem, which, in itself, justifies a general survey, it is also imperative that consideration should be given to the planning of an educational program for the thousands of youngsters who entered the armed forces before reaching their 18th birthday and prior to the completion of their high-school courses. These boys," the Mayor said, "will return to us as mature men, and unless this education handicap is overcome, their progress in life will be inevitably retarded.

"For the benefits that will accrue to the pupils; the assistance the survey will be to the Department's administrators and teaching personnel; and the over-all benefits that should accrue to the entire citizenry; I strongly urge upon the members of the City Council the prompt passage of the accompanying order in the sum of $75,000 for the furtherance of this much-needed survey."

Employers Urged To Act Speedily On Tax Form W-2

Early filing of Federal Income Tax returns by wage earners of Massachusetts will be expedited if their employers will hand each worker, as soon as possible, the Form W-2, giving his income and withheld tax amounts for the year 1943, said Acting Collector of Internal Revenue Thomas H. Buckley today.

"This office," Mr. Buckley stated, "has been encouraged by the fine co-operation shown by most of the smaller employers of Massachusetts in not only filing Form W-1, with remittance, but, likewise, in issuing to employees Form W-2. Nearly 45 per cent of all the employers of the State have submitted their returns to this office through Jan. 15."

The Acting Collector added an expression of appreciation of the difficulties facing larger employers in preparing these returns, and of their efforts to get the work done early.

$50 Mounts to $1,051

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Jan. 17 (AP)—Seventy-five years ago, $50 was deposited in a Leominster bank in the name of a 4-year-old girl. There have been no deposits or withdrawals on the account since that time but the book has been presented periodically for auditing and the adding of interest. Bank officials, who withheld the name of the depositor, said today the account amounted to $1,051.43.

F. B. I. Agent to Speak

James H. Nicholson, special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is to address members of the Traffic Club of New England at their dinner-meeting at the Copley-Plaza Jan. 18 on "The FBI Front." Other guests are to include Edmond J. Brandon, United States Attorney, and Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner.

14 Candidates As Overseers At Harvard

Fourteen Harvard alumni have been named as candidates for five vacancies on the Harvard Board of Overseers by the Committee on Nominations of the Harvard Alumni Association, it was announced today.

The five overseers will be elected for terms of six years by postal ballot of Harvard graduates, and the results announced on Commencement Day.

The candidates for overseers are:

Robert G. Dodge, '93, Boston. Lawyer. Former President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston.

Jerome D. Greene, '98, Cambridge, Mass. Recently retired as Secretary of the Harvard Corporation and Board of Overseers and a former Overseer.

Edward B. Krumbhaar, '04, Philadelphia. Physician. Professor of Pathology at University of Pennsylvania.

Walter S. Gifford, '05, New York. President of American Telephone & Telegraph Company, a former Overseer.

Palfrey Perkins, '05, Boston. Minister of King's Chapel, Secretary of American Unitarian Association.

Harrison Tweed, '07, New York. Lawyer. President of the Legal Aid Society of New York City.

Bradley Dewey, '08, Cambridge, Mass. Manufacturer and Government Administrator. Rubber Director of War Production Board.

Charles M. Storey, '12, Boston. Lawyer. Former Chairman of the Boston Finance Commission.

John S. Tomajan, '14, Worcester, Mass. Manufacturer. President of the Washburn Company.

Arthur T. Lyman, '16, Boston. Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction.

Horace H. F. Jayne, '20, New York. Vice-Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

John Cowles, '21, Minneapolis, Minn. Journalist. President of the Minneapolis Star Journal & Tribune Company, Vice-President of the Des Moines Register & Tribune Company, Chairman of the Board of Look Magazine.

Charles C. Cabot, '22, Boston. Associate Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts.

Walter D. Edmonds, '26, Boonville, N. Y. Novelist and short story writer, author of "Drums Along the Mohawk," "Rome Haul," "Mostly Canallers," etc.

Nominations by certificate, signed by not less than 200 of the alumni of the University qualified to vote for overseers, may be filed at the office of the Board of Overseers before Feb. 16. The same provision applies to nominations for alumni Directors and members of the Fund Council, by those qualified to vote.

Overseers whose terms expire this June are: George Rublee, Washington; Langdon P. Marvin, New York; Christian A. Herter, Boston; Henry Parkman, Jr., Boston; and Lloyd K. Garrison, Madison, Wis.

Nine candidates also were named for Directors-at-Large of the Harvard Alumni Association for three-year terms to fill four vacancies occuring in June. They are:

Stacy B. Southworth, '00. Braintree, Mass. educator; Arthur G. Roth, '03, Boston, State official; Stephen T. Stockpole, '07, Detroit, railway official; William Fulton Kurtz, '08, Philadelphia, banker; James C. Hamlen, Jr., '09, Portland, Maine, manufacturer; William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., '10, New York, former municipal administrator; Richard Harte, '17, Parkersburg, W. Va., manufacturer; Henry C. Fowler, Jr., '19, New York, advertising official; Victor O Jones, '28, Boston, journalist.

Two candidates for Graduate School Directors of the Alumni Association for a three-year term to fill one vacancy were announced: They are:

Arthur W. Dolan, LL.B., '00, Boston, judge; Robert F. Loeb, M.D., '19, New York, physician.

Seven candidates for three vacancies on the Harvard Fund Council for six-year terms also were named. They are:

William S. Bedal, '03, St. Louis, Mo., lawyer; Hugh Nawn, '10, Boston, contractor; Charles T. Abeles, '13, Norfolk, Va., lawyer; Cornelius C. Felton, '16, New York, manufacturer; James N. White, '21, Boston, investment counsel; Brooks Potter, '24, Boston, lawyer; Edward M. Douglas, '25, New York, manufacturer.

Old-Age Tax Vote in Senate

New England Votes in Congress

During the week of Jan. 10 through 15 one major roll call took place in Congress. Votes of New England members follow:

The Senate

On the Finance Committee amendment (to pending tax legislation) freezing Social Security taxes for old-age and survivors insurance at the present rate of 1 per cent (Adopted 48 to 17):

Yeas

Lodge and Walsh of Mass.; Brewster and White of Maine; Bridges and Tobey of N. H.; Gerry of R. I.; Aiken and Austin of Vt.

Nays

Maloney of Conn.; Green of R. I.

Not Voting

Danaher of Conn.

New England in Lead On Old-Age Insurance

A higher percentage of the working population of New England is covered by the old age and survivors insurance of the Federal Government than in any other section of the country, John F. Hardy, Regional Director of the Social Security Board, reported here today.

Mr. Hardy also pointed out that in payments made to beneficiaries under this type of social insurance. New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Massachusetts stood at the top in the nation, while all six New England States ranked within the ten highest.

Similarly every State in this region with the exception of Vermont made higher average monthly payments for families receiving aid to dependent children than the national average. Massachusetts stood first in New England and next to first in the country with $65.35, as compared with the general average of $38.94.

Mr. Hardy drew these facts relative to the social security system from the eighth annual report of the Social Security Board made public today. The data covers the Board's last fiscal year ended June 30, 1943.

In old age assistance Massachusetts ranked fourth highest in the United States. This is a State-Federal program which provides monthly payments to the aged predicated on need. It is entirely distinct from the old age and survivors insurance which workers pay for through deductions from their wages or salary.

Stand Out Notably

Massachusetts and Connecticut stood out notably in payments for old-age assistance and to dependent children.

This region showed a slightly higher ratio for payments of unemployment insurance to the jobless than the national average.

In detail the annual report of the Social Security Board showed as to New England:

Old-age and survivors insurance—More than 45 per cent of the total civilian population of this region earned wage credits counting toward monthly benefit payments. The total number of workers thus qualifying for the insurance totaled 3,804,367.

In contrast with the experience of this old industrial region, little more than a quarter of the population of six southern agricultural States came under the insurance system, agricultural workers being exempted from coverage.

Payments to beneficiaries ran considerably higher in New England than in the country as a whole. The national average showed 447 beneficiaries per 100,000 population, the New England average 637 per 100,000. New Hampshire had the greatest percentage of beneficiaries in the country, with 720 per 100,000 population. Rhode Island had 680, and Massachusetts 654, while Connecticut came seventh in the nation with 602, Maine eighth with 585, and Vermont tenth with 579.

Unemployment insurance—The coverage is high in New England. Of about 42,000,000 workers in the coverage of national system, this region had 3,667,000. Unemployment compensation of $11,420,000 was paid during the year to 95,877 workers. Massachusetts with 1,737,000 insured paid $5,730,000 to 47,004, and Connecticut with 989,000 workers met 16,059 claims with payment of $1,686,000.

Bay State Payment

Old-age assistance—The Massachusetts monthly payment averaged $35.10 as compared with the national average of $26. It was passed only by California with $37.60, Arizona with $37.48, and Colorado with $36.15.

Connecticut stood second in New England and eighth in the country with $30.55. Rhode Island paid $26.79, New Hampshire $24.90, Maine $22.50 and Vermont $18.72.

Aid to Dependent Children—Massachusetts payments nearly doubled the national average of $38.94. Massachusetts paid $65.35, Connecticut $62.76 and Rhode Island $60.84. Massachusetts was passed only by the State of Washington which paid $66.88.

Total payments in New England went to 37,810 children in 13,987 families. The sum given amounted to $12,254,000. Of this the Federal Government contributed $4,400,000. Payments in Masachusetts came to $8,078,000 for 21,497 children.

Aid to the blind—Again Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island ran ahead of the national average—but Massachusetts did not far surpass it this time. The national figure was $25.99 per month. Massachusetts paid $26.32 for a total of $339,000 to 995 recipients.

In all, the payments in the six States reached $877,000 going to 2,661. The Federal Government supplied half, or $430,000.

Boycott of Children Held Rental Problem in Portland

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 17 — Portland's tangled housing problem was brought out in new light last week when it was disclosed that a boycott of children had become the general rule with landlords. The situation had reached the stage where one distracted mother had written direct to President Roosevelt while scores of others were asking, "Is it a crime to have children?"

Housing officials said they were powerless to impose remedial regulations with "no children wanted" signs hung over doorways of 95 per cent of untenanted property. Wesley L. Whelpley, Director of the Area Rent Office, confiermed the acuteness of the situation. He said the woman who had written the President was an expert welder and her husband a civilian employee of the Navy. Unable to find a rent for themselves and their child, she finally took a hotel room.

The situation had ironical angles, many of them suggesting want amid plenty. Large numbers of these affected are families of men in the armed forces. Some 300 of the dwelling units built for war workers are unoccupied, Scott F. Kittredge, housing agency director, disclosed. Regulations forbid renting these to any but war workers, so the cramped families of service men see not only numerous privately owned vacant rents barred to them because they have children, but the government financed rents are forbidden as well.

The problem was tied in with the general picture of juvenile care with which social agencies have been wrestling since the start of the war. Property owners explain that the reluctance to rent apartments and houses to families where both the father and mother work is because the children run loose and do extensive damage. Nursery schools are taking care of many of these children of war workers, but the landlords do not want to take chances.

Postwar Problem

Gov. Sumner Sewall sees Maine's postwar problems of reemployment as threefold, going far beyond veterans placement. It includes as well finding jobs for thousands of released war workers and the many young people who will be coming out of school and college.

A representative of the National Selective Service Office is scheduled to confer with Governor Sewall in Augusta soon on the veterans re-employment problem, charged by law to Selective Service. But the Governor said numerous other Federal, State and social and fraternal organizations are involved, and he sees the need for a co-ordinating agency to tie in their efforts.

"Now is the time to plan this," he said on his return last week from Washington, D. C., where he devoted considerable time to the problem.

He saw as a major factor the need for keping Maine men in Maine communities where they can fill the numerous small but vitally important jobs that the postwar world will offer them. To let them go is tragic for the communities and for the nation, he says, but they will leave if they cannot find work at home.

Governor Sewall conferred with Army officials on their plans to discontinue Army Air Force activity at Dow Field in Bangor and Houlton Air Base, and concluded he was forced to agree that the steps were taken as military decisions "in the national interests."

He pointed out the step was part of the "shift of emphasis" from defense of the east coast to offensive operations in Europe, and discontinuing use of the fields was part of the general reduction of mobilization and civilian defense activity.

An ardent booster of Maine's postwar commercial aviation prospects, he spoke with glowing terms of the Bangor field as one of the finest in the east. He said the Army's decision to keep the field in partial operation on a "stand-by" basis meant it would not be actually closed, and he felt it would occupy a prominent part in what he believes will be a brilliant aviation future for Maine.

Aristo-Cats to Aid Canteen

By a Staff Photographer

Two Entries for the 39th Annual Show of the Boston Cat Club

Pat, a Siamese kitten, turns a correctly smut-marked nose directly toward the camera, while Pete, a Blue Persian, gazes with evident far-away thoughts. Both will be entered in the two-day cat show which opens tomorrow in Horticultural Hall, Boston. Pat wears the uniform of the Stage Door Canteen. The Canteen will benefit from proceeds of the show, and Boston debutantes, hostesses at the Canteen, will have charge of various parts of the show. Mrs. Ralph S. Mabie of Sharon, President of the Boston Cat Club, will judge the main show.

Religious Art of Today—News of the Stage—Serkin at Symphony Hall

Institute of Modern Art Shows Paintings, Sculpture

By Dorothy Adlow

The Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street, will show an exhibition through Feb. 12 of Religious Art of Today. Nearly twelve dozen objects have been compactly installed in an engrossing display. The arrangement conforms to a degree of denominational divisions. Differences, however, are most marked in groups of liturgical articles designated for specific use. In the paintings and statuary, sectarian lines of demarcation are often tentative.

Liturgical articles exhibited at The Institute reveal the durability of tradition. The ornate crucifix, the nicely composed monstrance, the lovingly ornamented Bible, the deftly wrought chalice, the richly enameled ikon, the intricately patterned stained glass all show how man employs his consummate skills in making articles of ritual. He observes the conventions of style imposed by tradition as if to fortify himself against the changes, fads, and extravagances of his contemporaries. While change is of the essence of art in our time, liturgical art has remained unflinching in its orthodox adherence.

That cannot be said of the art of painting and sculpture. Much of the material of this exhibition has been made in the freedom of the studio, and it reveals the experimental mood of modern artistic enterprise.

* * *

The Expressionists, looking back to Van Gogh, try to exteriorize in color and bold design moments of heightened feeling; Surrealists dwell in a visionary world. Painters, responding to the cataclysmic events of today, seek Scriptural analogies in the Escape into Egypt, the Biblical martyrdoms and persecutions. To communicate effectively, they employ those means evolved by the painters of Paris for reporting thought and feeling through devices of attenuation, abstraction, vivid color, sharp lights, transparencies, montage.

The invention of the sculptors is fertile, the variations are many. All possibilities of style variation seem to be exploited, from flat to round, from stylized to naturalistic, from poised and symmetrical to violent and distorted.

Ernst Barlach's "The Return of the Prodigal Son" is as moving as the west-portal sculptures of Chartres. Joseph Coletti's "St. John" is tensely emotional after the Italian manner. Suzanne Nicolas's "Angel" is modeled with the febrile contours and contrapuntal line play of Bernini. "Job," by Ahron Ben-Schmuel, looks back appropriately to the stone carving of ancient Mesopotamia. "Head of Jesus," by William Zorach, carved of sturdy black granite, is a vigorous, if unconventional representation.

There are other sculptures, some glyptic, some fictile. The materials range from clay, to wood, to stone, to metal, and they are treated with notable skill and good taste. The memorial bronze by Käthe Kollwitz is one of the most touching reliefs we have seen in contemporary sculpture.

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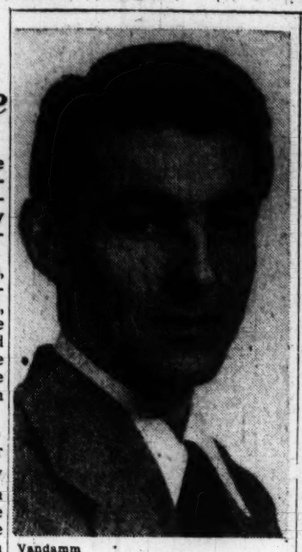
The pictures show even wider scope. They encompass every mode of figurative representation in line, color, form, from the naturalistic to the abstract. The "Madonna" by Fred Nagler is a surprisingly well-composed group in which a Raphaelesque treatment of the theme is recast from the modern viewpoint. The artist has provided a sparer, more intellectualized and less "finished" portrayal. Lauren Ford's "St. Bernadette" resembles the German romantic illustrators of a century ago. Jean-Louis Forain's "The Return of the Prodigal Son" is developed after the Rembrandt tradition.

Mark Symons's canvas of the "Crucifixion" is a detailed illustration packed full of realistic and caricatured portrayals. Mario Toppi's water color drawings are monumental after the manner of the Florentine primitives. Max Weber's "The Talmudists" and "Rabbi" are tenuous and visionary like El Greco. Ben-Zion's three canvases of Prophets carry the dramatic feeling to striking extreme with phosphorous lights and abrasive brushstrokes. Hyman Bloom's "Synagogue" is an impassioned representation of a ceremony. Sergeant Jack Levine's three "Kings" are little portrayals with epical dignity.

The canvases by Milena, Eugène Berman and Nathaniel Jacobson carry us into the nocturnal realms of Surrealism, with its stark symbols and esoteric implications. All these artists are working under the impact of contemporary history and the revolution of modern art. It appears that the circle has been spanned, the exploring, experimental, probing artist has returned to the mainstream of expression.

Panels of stained glass show the fine handiwork that has been done in a genre revived in recent years. The glass looks back to the styles prevalent from the thirteenth through the sixteenth centuries. There are specimens from the well-known Boston ateliers, with some beautiful grisaille panels by Joep Nicolas.

Modern church architecture is a phase of religious art which could not be brought within the boundaries of an art gallery. There are, however, several photographs displayed to show the beauty of structures appropriately designed for their exalted function. Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, in Detroit, Mich., is exhibited in three views, along with photographic studies of contemporary Roman Catholic churches and Jewish synagogues.



Vandamm

Larry Hugo

In "Decision," coming to the Wilbur on Jan. 24.

Boston Conservatory Quartet With Collins for Soloist

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Native composition was represented on the program given by the Boston Conservatory String Quartet in the concert room of the institution after which the group is named yesterday afternoon. The composer was Joseph Wagner, whose "Song of All Seas, All Ships," words of Walt Whitman, for baritone and string quartet, was performed by Gaston Elcus and Norbert Lauga, violinists; Jean Lefranc, viola player; Jacobus Langendoen, violoncellist, and the baritone, Robert Hall Collins. Mr. Wagner attended and acknowledged applause for "Song," as well as for a couple of small items for quartet, "Nocturne" and "Motion."

Mr. Wagner's new piece is conceived in a style that was a considerable rage back in the twenties—the voice being just another tone quality blended into that of the four strings. Such a fancy was called modern then, and doubtless it still continues so. There may be a post-modern developing somewhere; but if that is the case, Mr. Wagner has hardly yet caught the way of it. But discounting the question of style, Mr. Wagner knows how to dispose notes for good effect when time comes for executants to read, perform, and interpret them. His pages convey the communication he intends, and no experimenting or uncertainty anywhere. Like what he has to tell us or not, we plainly get his meaning. That same meaning may have been set forth by other composers, but never more clearly. If one thing more than another is wanted, perhaps variety will be its name, or what amounts to the same, contrast. Seems as though, too, the singer ought to have a chance to express himself with other of his capacities but that of making good sound.

Not to quarrel, however, with a musical fashion, or rather to take a glance at a different one, the Boston Conservatory men presented the Piano Quintet, op. 57, by Shostakovitch, with Margaret Holden as assisting artist. The movements comprise an opening study in form that might be called Prelude and Fugue; next a Scherzo, then an Intermezzo, and a Finale. The important part of the cycle asserts itself at the beginning. Possibly Shostakovitch means to reconstitute the classic design, reversing old procedure.

A musical curiosity, the Quartet in B flat on the notes B-la-F, cypher for the name of Belaieff, concluded the program. A composer to each of the four movements, Rimsky-Korsakoff tells almost all that can be told on the subject (Allegro); Liadoff tells a fair share of what remains (Scherzo); Borodine takes up with such pickings as are still left (Serenata alla Spagnola), and with nothing but chaff to work with, Glazounoff completes the threshing (Finale).

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YVSRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—Britain to Newfoundland. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 292 meg., 102.6 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—McGeachy's Daily Round-up. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Brief for Tomorrow. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—British Piano Music. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—"The Convoy Sails." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—10:45 p. m.—News. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Opening Tonight

At the Boston Opera House—Katherine Dunham's "Tropical Revue," with a program of dances, scenes, and songs, assembled from the South Pacific, the Caribbean, South America, and Florida. A company of 50 includes the Original Dixieland Jazz Band; Bobby Capo, Cuban singer; Leonard Ware Trio, and the Dunham dancers. John Pratt has designed the scenery and costumes; Miss Dunham, the choreography. Albert Arkuss will conduct the orchestra.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Collection of Northwestern and Central North American aboriginal material. Through January.

Boston Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—Religious art of today. Through Feb. 12.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Mexican paintings by Kay Peterson Parker; sculpture by Elisabeth Philbrick. Through January.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Decorative flower paintings by Marion V. Greene. Through Jan. 28.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—American paintings, water colors, French paintings of the twentieth century.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of paintings by two Negro artists, Hale Woodruff and Allan Crite; water colors of the Aleutians by Lieut. Warren Beach. Through Jan. 22.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Water colors by Dora Pintner. Through Jan. 28.

Guild of Boston Artists Gallery, 162 Newbury Street—Recent water colors by Charles H. Richert. Through Jan. 29.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of drawings and woodcuts by Alice D. Laughton. Through Jan. 21.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Hours: Week days, including holidays, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays, 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. Exhibitions: Chinese sculpture, bronzes, jades, Egyptian sculpture; Sculpture from Persepolis; paintings and drawings by David and Ingres; Italian 18th-century paintings; Pre-Columbian Art. Through Feb. 15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Music Thursday and Saturday at 2:45.

Museum of Modern Art—Special exhibitions include Art for Bonds, sponsored by the U. S. Treasury. Original paintings for war posters. Jan. 19-Feb. 20. Selections from the Elizabeth Day Collection of textiles; views of Rome by Piranesi; etchings by Frank W. Benson; American Skyscrapers in prints and drawings; water colors by American artists.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy—Water colors and pastels by Angna Enters. Through Feb. 14.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, R. I. School of Design—American paintings of the present day. Through Feb. 14.

Providence Art Club—"Road to Victory" exhibition. Through Jan. 23.

Saroyan's Newest Play

By Edwin F. Melvin

William Saroyan has a likable enthusiasm for people—all kinds of people. This quality, which has characterized his previous plays, is to be observed in "A Decent Birth, a Happy Funeral," which had its first performances anywhere at New England Mutual Hall on Friday and Saturday in a production by the Tributary Theater. It is a quality which lends warmth to what he writes, but it also leads to a lack of balance.

In his newest drama, Mr. Saroyan seems to be attempting to create a kind of modern "Everyman" against a background of the war. He is not interested so much in telling a story as in appealing to the emotions and imagination of his audience and in providing a setting for his reflections. He introduces his thesis with two men of the same significant surname, Hughman, awaiting the decision of a colonel on whether or not they will be admitted to the army. Ernest, an actor, because, as he cheerfuly admits, he "likes to show off," looks on army service as the most promising role in his career. He is accepted. August, a lawyer, though he cannot tell why he chose that profession, is rejected. At Ernest's invitation, August and the colonel go with him to a Hungarian restaurant to celebrate his admission to the Army.

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Considerable Saroyanesque discussion occupies the scene before the colonel. But even more is heard at the Hungarian restaurant and at August's apartment. A gypsy fortune-teller, reading the cards, twice tells Ernest that he will be killed. Ernest, in response, demands that his friends make his funeral a happy occasion. August, for his part, falls in love with a burlesque strip-tease actress, and midway in the play the audience is informed that they are to have a child.

The final act, which is the key to the title, finds a funeral celebration in progress for Ernest at the same time that August is awaiting news of the birth of his child.

Presumably Mr. Saroyan intends a symbolic significance to be derived from what he has written. Philosophical overtones can be heard in his dialogue. But he does not make his meaning clear. Here, as has sometimes been the case in the past, his play seems more a rough draft than a completed work.

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The strange characters to be expected in a Saroyan play are present. Among them are a drunken Hungarian who weeps and laughs and roars out impressive Hungarian phrases, three clowns from a burlesque theater, and a bearded caretaker at the restaurant. The dialogue has a Saroyanesque rhythm, with key phrases assigned to the characters in a manner vaguely reminiscent of themes in music. There are also characteristic flashes of the Saroyan humor and imagination. But the play as a whole seems to miss its mark.

The Tributary players, with Eliot Duvey, director of the production, in the principal role, have done a workmanlike job. They are better in the simpler scenes than in the showy funeral celebration that concludes the evening. There they, like Mr. Saroyan, seem beyond their depth.

Seats for 'Decision'

Seats go on sale today at the box office of the Wilbur for "Decision," Edward Chodorov's new drama which opens on Jan. 24 for a two-weeks engagement.

Now the Savoyards

A fourth opening has been added to those already scheduled for next Monday. The Gilbert and Sullivan opera Company will begin a two-weeks engagement at the Boston Opera House with "The Mikado." Other Savoyard items, including "Patience," "Yeomen of the Guard," "Ruddigore," "Cox and Box," "The Pirates," "Iolanthe," and "The Gondoliers," will follow.

Large Audience Acclaims Pianist's Performance

By L. A. Sloper

Rudolf Serkin gave a piano recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, to the plaudits of a large audience. He played Bach's Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue; Mozart's Variations on a song from Gluck's opera, "The Pilgrims from Mecca;" Beethoven's "Appassionata" Sonata; the Schubert Impromptus in E flat and G flat, from op. 90; Ravel's "Une Barque sur l'Océan" and "Alborado del Gracioso," and the etudes in B minor, F minor, G flat and A minor from Chopin's op. 25.

Mr. Serkin is one of the most brilliant as well as one of the most popular pianists of the day, and brilliant was the word for his performance yesterday. His technique is prodigious, if not quite impeccable, his tone can be exquisite in pianissimo and formidable in fortissimo, and he commands a smooth legato. He is a musicianly player, too, as is conspicuously evident in his sonata recitals with Adolf Busch.

Yesterday the virtuoso in Mr. Serkin was having a struggle with the musician. Part of the time he appeared as a reflective poet of the piano; at other times he seemed possessed by an impatience which could not abide the issue.

Bach's Fantasy was traversed with a nervous haste which conveyed a sense of strain; the Fugue was played with a just pace and with precision, clarity, and balance. Mozart's unfamiliar Variations on a theme from Gluck's forgotten opera were conveyed with delicacy, charm, and tonal beauty.

In Beethoven's sonata the virtuoso won over the musician. The performance was in the tradition, and the brilliance of the last movement swept the audience into applause which was punctuated by "Bravos" and by stamping of feet.

Yet in this Finale there was a feeling more of nervous haste than of triumphant overcoming. In the first movement brooding intensity was succeeded by an outburst whose violence had more of noise than of sound. And in the slow movement the pianist almost achieved but just missed the depth of emotion it contains.

Schubert's E flat Impromptu was imbued with grace and charm, but in the G flat the sense of rush intruded again. Ravel is not quite within Mr. Serkin's range of sympathy, and it seemed that the ship at sea would never come to port. The Chopin etudes exemplified in turn the virtues and the faults already enumerated.

Canteen Reopening

The Boston Stage Door Canteen of the American Theater Wing War Service will be reopened Thursday evening, Jan. 20, at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, 48 Boylston Street.

A preview and rally for registered volunteer workers will be held this evening at the new quarters, which have been redecorated in a patriotic color scheme.

Frances Starr, Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French and Mrs. Simon Waters are co-chairmen.

Dorothy Lamour will appear in a Technicolor musical, to be made by Paramount, giving her the part of an Indian princess in Oklahoma at the time oil was discovered.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	'Mary Marlin': sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across Caribbean	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Piano-organ recital	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; 'Snapshots'	Asso-Jewish Philanthropies; speaker; air or.	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry and the
3:45	'Help Wanted'		"Right to Happiness"	variety show; orch	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Dr.; Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melody
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody
4:30	'A Good Parent"	Concert Hall	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Music for a Half Hour:	Coast Guard Sparmobile: band; tenor
4:45	Army Relief; Date	Concert Hall	'Widder Brown': sketch	soloists; orchestra	
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; Ev. Howe, mc	All Star Dance Parade	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Buddy Clark, sngs
5:15	Follies; Quartet	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews": dr.	Irish melodies
5:30	American Women	'Captain Midnight': sk.	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish melodies
5:45			'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Treasury Salute	Snapshots; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray; Music	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harseh	Studio Orch.; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Eisen's Orch	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15	Ed. Sullivan Int	Sports program	News of the World	Treasury Salute	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	"Blondie": sketch	"The Lone Ranger"	Treasury Salute	Denny Beckner's Orch	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	'Blondie': sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Denny Beckner's Orch	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop": inter	Ray Henle, news	Cavalcade of America:	"Sizing Up the News"	Kenny Baker, songs
8:15	"Vox Pop": inter	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Terrence O'Toole, M.P.	Fulton Oursler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"Blind Date":	Dorothy Kirsten; T. L.	"Sherlock Holmes," dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45	music; Bill Henry	Arlene Frances, m. c.	Thomas; G. Haenschen	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Musical comedy songs
9:00	Fourth War Loan:	Fourth War Loan Drive:	Fourth War Loan Drive:	Fourth War Loan Drive:	Fourth War Loan Drive:
9:15	Sec. Morgenthau;	Sec. H. Morgenthau;	Sec. H. Morgenthau;	Sec. H. Morgenthau;	Sec. H. Morgenthau;
9:30	dr.; music; guest	drama; music; guest	drama; music; guest	drama; music; guest	drama; music; guest
9:45	stars; speakers	stars; speakers	stars; speakers	stars; speakers	stars; speakers
10:00	Guild: Wm. Powell,	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	I Love You Again	Songs; South of Border	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	"The Adventures of	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
10:30	Broadway Showtime; Wm. Gaxton	"The Symphonette"; M. Piastro, conductor	"Information Please"; Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	"Bulldog Drummond"	The Playshop Theater.
10:45				Treasury Star Salute	The Playshop Theater.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:15	'Unrationed Jam"	Harry Green's Orch	Weather; Bump Hadley	"Service Unlimited"	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
11:30	March of Dimes	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Radio Newsreel	Day's End: music
11:45	Cavalcade of Bands	Hawaiian music; News.	Music You Want	Denny Beckner's Orch	Day's End: News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-CBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ melodies	
7:15	News; Music	News report	Dress Parade; Weather	News comments	
7:30	Music; Var'y; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	Music; Weather	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Drama; Songs; News	Spike Jones's Orch.	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	ship Service
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	"The Wax Museum"	"Food"; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl More's Club	Nancy Lee: wom's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore's News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	F. Fortescue, Inter	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	"The Breakfast Club"	"Modern Romances"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Gateways to Music	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00	Valiant Lady	"Sweet River": drama,	Lora Lawton: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Jane Underwood, news
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	Olmsted's Story Dramas	"Yankee Tune Factory"	I. Grossman
10:30	"Open Door": sk.	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Help Mate": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Tops in Bands	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill",	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Organ recital
11:30	Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"	Spotlight Revue	Musical program
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Drive	News service; Talk
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Portraits; Wther	Boake Carter, news	Musical program
12:15	"Big Sister": sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Musicale; News
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	'The Army, Mrs. Jones'	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	'Our Gal Sunday'	'The Army, Mrs. Jones'	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hank Lawson's Variety	Drama and Music
1:00	'Life Beautiful': sk	Earl Godwin, news	The Little Show: Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	'Ma Perkins': sk.	"Hoedown"	koy's Orch.; songs	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Danny Cavanaugh"	News service	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Ambrose & His Orch.
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Mary Foster": sketch	Cedric Foster, news	Odds & Ends in Music
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriques & Sutherl'nd	"Guiding Light": dr.	News; Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time"
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	"Today's Children": dr.	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Curtain Time"
2:30	We Love & Learn.	"Ladies Be Seated"	"Light of the World"	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	'Perry Mason': sk	"Ladies Be Seated"	Hymn recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News reports
3:00	'Mary Marlin': sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across Caribbean	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Bonds From the Soil"	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	National Farm & Home	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry's Cowboys
3:45	'Help Wanted'	Hour: speakers; music	'Right to Happiness': sk	Variety show with or.	Gene Autry; News
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Drm; Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	"Million Dollar Jury";
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Fourth War Loan dr.
4:30	'Navy Wings': Int.	Concert Hall	Lorenzo Jones: sketch.	"Full Speed Ahead";	"Million Dollar Jury";
4:45	Defense; "Date"	Concert Hall	Young Widder Brown	"Cadet Victory Songs"	Fourth War Loan dr.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	All-Star Dance Parade.	'When a Girl Marries'.	Musical Roundup	News; Glen Gray's Or.
5:15	E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy": sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews": dr.	Irish melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	'Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch.	Irish melodies
5:45	'American Women'	'Capt. Midnight': sketch	Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch.	News service
6:00	'Page One" News	Terry and the Pirates.	News; Geoffrey Harw'd	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	"Review"; Music	Musical program	"Moment Musicale"
6:30	"Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	D'Arrigo Serenader	The World's Front Page	March to Victory"
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harseh	Studio Orch.; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Jerry Sears Presents	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James's Or.	WAVES' Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama: In Gloaming	News service
7:30	American Melody	Metropolitan Opera	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours",	Gershwin's Music
7:45	Hour: songs; or.	USA; soloists	Boys"; Ronald Colman	Fred Lang, news	Gershwin's Music
8:00	'Big Town': drama	"Watch World Go By"	Ginny Simms; inter-	"Moods for Moderns";	Studio Speaker
8:15	'Big Town': drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	"A Date With Judy";	'Pick & Pat Time'; Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	comedy; or.; news	Show: Lauritz Melchior	"A Date With Judy"	Small; Vincent Lopez	Variety Hour
9:00	Burns & Allen	"Famous Jury Trials",	Mystery Theater: dr.;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	show; W. Bendix	"Famous Jury Trials"	Laird Cregar, guest	"Believe It or Not"	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to Nation:	All Star Band: Metro-	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air:	Variety Hour
9:45	Quentin Reynolds	politan Op. House; Song	Fibber McGee & Molly'	"What Can We Do	Variety Hour; Bruins-
10:00	'Romance': Squaring the Circle	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	About Strikes?"	Toronto Maple Leafs
10:15	Congress Speaks	Sammy Eisen's Orch	Bob Hope Variety Show	Cleveland Symphony Or.	Hockey Game
10:30	Guy Lombardo's Or	National Radio Forum:	Red Skelton and Co	Erie Leinsdorf, cond.;	News service
10:45		"Wages; Price Control"	Red Skelton and Co	Mary Martin; Bruce	Johnny Messner's Or.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	Foote; soloists; St.	Art Jarrett's Orchestra
11:15	'Untrationed Jam"	Harry Green's Orch	Weather; 'Off Record'	James Festival Choir;	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:30	Shep Field's Orch.	Fishermen's program	Words at War: drama;	Brahms' "Requiem"	Day's End: music
11:45	Shep Field's Orch.	Dance Orch.; News	Lin Talyl's 'War Tide'	News; Weather; Music	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"Tropical Revue," starring Katherine Dunham. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—"The Cherry Orchard," by Chekhov. Starring Eva Le Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Mexican Hayride," musical comedy by Cole Porter and Herbert and Dorothy Fields. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Peepshow," new comedy by Ernest Pascal. Featuring John Emery and Tamara Geva. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

Jordan Hall—Recital by advanced students of the N. E. Conservatory of Music. 8:15. (No admission charge.)

Tomorrow

New England Mutual Hall—Third meeting of the Chromatic Club of Boston. Nancy Trickey, soprano; Kurt Sober, pianist; Edmond Boucher, bass. 10:45 a.m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott, Ella Raines. 2:25, 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. "Larceny With Music," Kitty Carlisle, Allan Jones. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway—"No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Charlie Chan in Secret Service," Sidney Toler, Gwen Kenyon. 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 3, 5:50, 8:45. "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4:05, 6:55, 9:50.

Kenmore—"Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. 2:40, 5, 9:10. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige. 1, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"Suspicion," Joan Fontaine, Cary Grant. 11:36 a. m., 2:58, 6:10, 9:22. "Is Everybody Happy?" 10:18 a. m., 1:22, 4:34, 7:56.

Metropolitan—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster. 10 a. m., 12:58, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "The Good Fellows," Helen Walker, James Brown. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:10, 10:25. "The Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:40.

Paramount—"No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:15, 7, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:40, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"Ghost Ship," Richard Dix. 11 a. m., 4:55, 7:50, 10:10. Stage Show. 12:25, 3:25, 6:20, 9:10.

Scollay—"True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:35. "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—"United We Stand," "Cavalcade of Dance," Ted Fiorito. "Red Men on Parade," Flicker Flashbacks, cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton. 12:10, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly. 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Telepix—"Our Russian Ally." "Film Memories." "Alaska." "Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo." "Camping and Fishing." "Captured Nazi Films," cartoons. News Digest. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Is Everybody Happy," Ted Lewis and his band. 1:25, 4:40, 7:55. "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. 2:40, 6:10, 9:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone, Dick Powell. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway. 1:45, 7:50.
Albion: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. "Spotlight Scandals," Billy Gilbert.
ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone.
Regent: "We've Never Been Licked," No

Fifth Army Besieges Cassino—Russians Launch New Drive

Continued from Page 1

through Cassino, and have begun battering assaults on the Gustav defense line, main barricade to Rome, Allied headquarters in North Africa announced.

The exact penetration where American troops finally pushed up to the Rapido, which runs almost due north and south at Cassino, was not announced. Previously, however, United States infantrymen had stormed and captured Mt. Trocchio, last high ground before Cassino, whose peak is but two miles from the town, and it was possible they had thrust on down the slopes to Cassino itself.

The French of Gen. Alphonse Juin also smashed through precipitous hills and mountains in the spiny Apennines to reach the upper Rapido, having previously captured the village of Cardito and another of the many Mt. Croces which dot the Italian terrain.

At Cardito and Mt. Croce, the French were 9 to 10 miles north of Cassino and only slightly east. Lower down the line, however, where they had reached to within two miles of the mountain village of Sant' Elia they were but five miles from Cassino.

The Rapido's high banks have been converted by the Germans into one of the main features of their Gustav line. It has been studded with guns, weapon pits, dugouts, and traps, as have the hills and rocky ledges behind it.

The Mediterranean air war flared with increasing violence as Flying Fortresses hit the German Messerschmitt factory at Klagenfurt, Austria, 75 miles northeast of Trieste and 150 miles southwest of Vienna.

Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker's airmen in this theater, thus joining with British-based American and Allied Air Forces in the campaign to knock out the German Air Force, shot their way through a dozen rocket-firing fighters to get at their objective and badly damaged the factory sheds and railway sidings.

The Klagenfurt works is a subsidiary of the Messerschmitt plant at Wiener Neustadt, outside Vienna, which already has been attacked from this area.

Another group of Fortresses dumped bombs on the airdrome at Villaorba, 70 miles to the southwest in Italy, while Liberators smashed at Osoppo airdrome in Northern Italy and Zara Harbor in Yugoslavia to slice down German air strength and interrupt their efforts in the Balkans. At Zara, 140 hits were scored in the target area.

Snow and rain squalls swept the mountain areas of Italy and on the Eighth Army front action was limited to a push along the Adriatic coast for a short distance by Canadians, and a brush between the Germans and an Indian patrol at San Eusanio four miles inland. There also was some artillery activity.

General Clark has sent congratulations to Gen. Henri Giraud on the performance of French troops in Italy against resolute German resistance "despite unfavorable weather and in extremely difficult terrain," Radio France of Algiers, Algeria, said.

Troops in Convoy Collect for Pilots

By the Associated Press

Algiers, Algeria, Jan. 17

American troops traveling through the Mediterranean in a recent convoy collected more than $4,000 at their journey's end and presented it to the Mediterranean Coastal Air Force for relatives of lost pilots or Air Force charities.

During the trip the Coastal Air Force had beaten off two German air attacks directed against the convoy.

In one of these Allied pilots shot down nine enemy planes within sight of the cheering troops. In another they intercepted nine torpedo-carrying Junkers-88's, shot down two, and forced the others to jettison their missiles.

Russia:

New Soviet Drive Heads for Latvia

A powerful new Soviet offensive was sweeping toward the 70-mile-distant Latvian border, hurling Germans back along a nine-mile front, while in Old Poland far to the south Red Army spearheads were driving toward the big rail and highway junction of Rovno, Moscow dispatches said.

Asserting that the new drive to the north of Nevel already had swept up 40 localities and cut the important Novosokolniki railway below Lake Ilmen, Moscow announced at the same time that Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's First Ukraine Army had killed 100,000 Germans and captured 7,000 in three weeks of the massive offensive which has carried the Russians 55 miles inside Old Poland.

The Red Army also forged ahead in White Russia, crossing the Ippa River to capture Novoselki, 17 miles north of Kalinkovichi in the Pripet Marshes, and reaching a point 47 miles from the Old Polish border in a drive toward Pinsk, about 100 miles away.

Moscow dispatches said a cold wave accompanied by sharp frosts had returned to White Russia. Hard freezes in the Pripet Marshes would afford firm terrain for tanks.

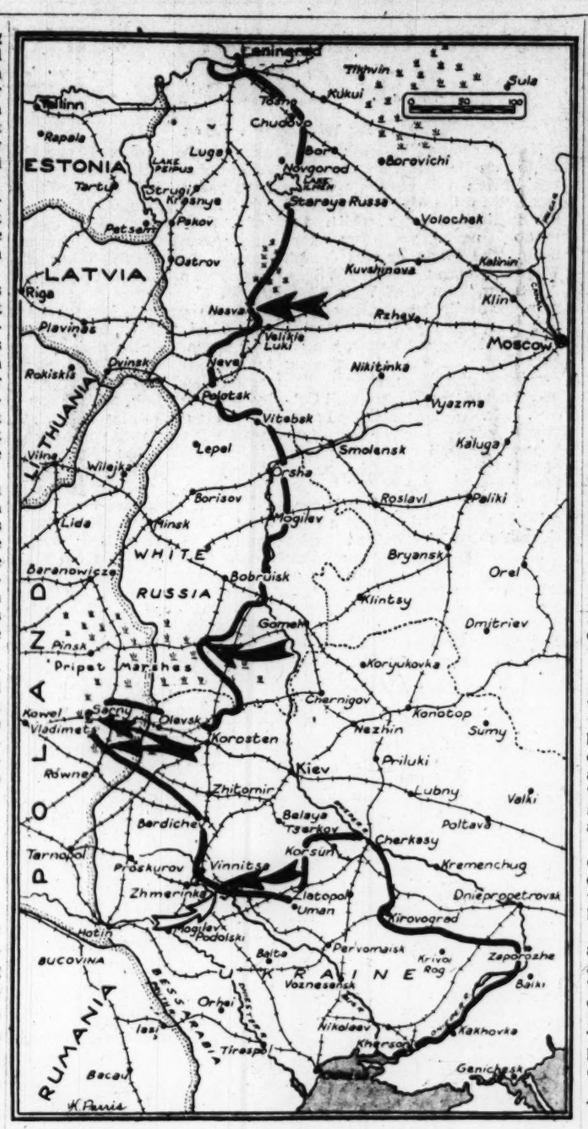
The Russians told of repulsing heavy tank and infantry counter-attacks Jan. 16 in the Vinnitsa and Uman sectors to the south killing 2,000 Germans and destroying 136 tanks. Stockholm dispatches quoted a Berlin military spokesman as saying that some Red Army units had lunged across the Bug River, near Vinnitsa, only 20 miles from the vital Warsaw-Odessa railway which feeds the Germans in the Dnieper Bend.

The new Soviet offensive north of Nevel apparently caused German propagandists some anxiety. One German radiocast declared the Russians were ready to throw 1,000,000 men in a major sweep toward the Baltic States.

A Moscow bulletin said the Red Army had launched the drive three days ago, pushing a wedge nine miles wide and five miles deep into German lines and seizing Nasva to cut the Novosokolniki-Dno railway "over which the Germans had transferred their troops along the front line."

The communiqué said that General Vatutin's forces driving through Old Poland captured Vladimirets, 23 miles northwest of Sarny, and Antanovka, 15 miles west of Sarny, while his units farther south drove to within 19 miles of Rovno by occupying Kostopol, 35 miles inside the old border.

Besides killing 100,000 and capturing 7,000 Germans in the period between Dec. 24 and Jan. 13, a Moscow announcement said, General Vatutin's forces swept up tremendous quantities of booty and destroyed 2,204 German tanks and 1,174 guns.



By a Staff Artist

Russians Strike Out Anew

This map of the entire Eastern battle line shows how the Soviet Armies are pressing back the Nazis on at least three fronts. Black arrows show main points of Russian attacks, with top arrow in Nevel district indicating scene of newest Soviet offensive aimed at Baltic States. White arrow shows where Germans have been futilely trying to halt the Russian steam roller with counterattacks.

South Pacific:

U. S. Takes Hill 660 In New Britain

American Marines, in what some of them termed the most violent battle of the Southwest Pacific, have captured Hill 660 to dominate the Borgen Bay area of Western New Britain, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported.

Australians kept pace by sweeping on through Sio, on New Guinea's northeast coast and advancing three miles farther, clearing more of the coast preparatory for a big Allied push against Madang, farther northwest.

Allied bombers joined the victory with a heavy blow at Japanese shipping in the strong enemy base a Rabaul, Northwest New Britain.

"Direct hits and damaging near misses," said General MacArthur's communiqué, were scored on a Japanese cruiser, a destroyer, and seven cargo ships in the harbor. Returning pilots said the destroyer and one merchant ship were possibly sunk.

The attack was the first blow to be delivered against Rabaul shipping by Allied dive bombers and torpedo bombers from the new Bougainville Island airfields, in the Solomons, only 250 miles from the enemy base. These fields recently were put into operation, after consolidation of the American beachhead and holdings at Empress Augusta Bay, on the southwest coast of Bougainville.

Marines have been fighting on both sides of New Britain's westernmost tip, Cape Gloucester, since shortly after their Dec. 26 landing, and the Japanese defenders sacrificed nearly 3,000 men in an effort to retain control of the area. American fatalities and wounded in the invasion total 400. Americans took the Cape Gloucester airdrome Dec. 30 and soon thereafter began the fight for Hill 660, dominating the Borgen Bay sector east of the cape.

Deluges of rain and deeply embedded Japanese machine-gun posts made the battle even more bitter than the sanguinary struggle for Guadalcanal, some veterans said.

Only 50 miles of sea separate western New Britain from New Guinea's Huon Peninsula, where Australian ground forces occupied Sio. This occupation, together with the expanding American hold on Saidor, farther up the coast, opens the way for the next drive—against the big Japanese shipping base at Madang, 125 air line miles from Sio.

Admiral William F. Halsey said in Centerville, Del., on Jan. 15 that Japanese air squadrons in the South Pacific are flying without officer pilots because of a shortage.

Japanese fliers are going into combat with fewer hours and less training than ever, the South Pacific commander said at a press conference at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Preston Lea Spruance.

Admiral Halsey, back temporarily from the war zone, commented that "we'd be afloat and Jap ships would be on the bottom—where all good Jap ships should be—if the fleets met."

Air Over Reich:

Brunswick Toll Listed as 12,000

A Stockholm dispatch said neutral reporters estimated that 12,000 persons were killed and 50,000 bombed out, in the RAF's 2,000-ton bombing assault on Brunswick, Germany, Jan. 14.

The RAF, at the same time, announced that nearly 30 per cent of Leipzig's most densely built-up areas had been devastated in the surprise assault of Dec. 3.

Air activity from Britain was restricted to offensive patrols by RAF Spitfires and Typhoons. Planes were heard during the night heading toward France, but there was no immediate announcement of the targets they had attacked. German raiders dropped bombs at scattered points in England, and caused an alert in London. One raider was destroyed.

Later it was announced that Typhoon fighter-bombers attacked supply buildings in Brittany near Morlaix, dropping bombs squarely on the targets from heights of 150 feet. All planes returned.

Stockholm's Aftontidningen, quoting a private report, declared the population of Brunswick filed from the burning city into the Harz Mountains after the attack, the most concentrated raid in aerial warfare history. Many barracks for foreign workers were destroyed, the newspaper added.

The bomb load on Brunswick was released in 23 minutes, for a record concentration of 87 tons a minute.

Reporting after photographic interpretation of ruins in Leipzig, the RAF said the greatest areas of damage centered around the main railroad station in the Reich's third industrial city. Interpreters said 50 identified factories had been hit, and 77 smaller works struck.

Leipzig, a city of 700,000, serves as a supply gateway to the Baltic front in Russia, and produces large quantities of machinery, chemicals, surgical instruments, textiles, and rubber goods.

The British caught it unprepared Dec. 3 by sweeping almost to the outskirts of Berlin, then veering 100 miles southwest to bombard the city with 1,500 tons of high explosives and incendiaries. The Germans later admitted that much of Leipzig's fire-fighting force was working in Berlin at the time.

Photographs showed more than one third of the Leipziger woolcombing plant was destroyed. This was the third largest works of its kind in Germany.

Nearly half of a factory making aircraft components was wrecked and more than three quarters of the whole World Fair area was devastated, with not one of 17 larger buildings remaining intact. These buildings were reported to have been converted into a Junkers aircraft assembly plant.

Yugoslavia:

Serb Nationalists Reach Sibenik

The German Radio said that a "Serb nationalist" force, composed mainly of students, had arrived in the German-occupied Yugoslav port of Sibenik, apparently to relieve Nazi forces for use on the active battle front.

At the same time, a communiqué from Marshal Josip Broz (Tito's) headquarters announced that fighting continued in Eastern and Central Bosnia—labeled by the Germans as a projected Allied "invasion corridor into the Balkans—where the Nazis latest drive has been reported halted by Partisans in some sectors.

A German radiocast asserted the Patriots had been cleared from Solta (Sulet) Island, off Split (Spaleto).

The radiocast Yugoslav communiqué also said guerrillas attacked a strong German column on the Kocevje-Rakek road in Slovenia, inflicting "great losses" in men and matériel on the Nazis. The bulletin said that 60 Ustaci soldiers were killed and many wounded in an attack on their garrison near the Croatian town of Karlovac.

Meanwhile, a Cairo dispatch said a tall, white-haired Canadian officer, Maj. William Jones of Toronto, holds the record for length of service as liaison officer with Marshal Broz.

Major Jones has been with Marshal Broz' forces since April, 1942, when he dropped by parachute alone into the guerrillas' mountain hideout. His principal job is getting supplies and coordinating military operations.

Major Jones tried to join the Canadian Army at the outbreak of war, but was rejected because he had lost one eye. As a seaman he worked his way to England, volunteered again, and worked up from the ranks to a commission.

A civil engineer in peacetime, Major Jones was a captain in World War I. He was wounded five times and awarded the D. S. O. and bar.

Double Honors For 'Bud' Hutton

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Sergeant Oram C. (Bud) Hutton, former New York Post and New York World-Telegram writer, has been awarded the Army Air Medal and honored by the Association of American Correspondents in London for making five bombing trips over Europe as a volunteer gunner-reporter.

Sergeant Hutton qualified as a gunner and flew on the missions as a regular fighting man so he could give the soldier-readers of the Army newspaper Stars and Stripes a firsthand picture of the feats of American airmen.

At the invitation of Army authorities the Association participated in the decoration ceremony at Hyde Park Jan. 14. Robert Bunnelle, head of the Associated Press London Bureau and Association President, presented a special letter of commendation to the newsman after the Army Air Medal was pinned on him by Maj. Gen. John C. H. Lee.

The letter praised Sergeant Hutton for devotion to the same high principles for which American newsmen have given their lives during this war so Americans might "be told the honest and complete story of their fighting men."

"We feel," the letter concluded, "that the United States Army is recognizing the gallantry of all these in its presentation of the Air Medal to "Bud" Hutton as a soldier who stands for the best in American journalism."

Vaunted Nazi Secret Weapon Depicted as Liquid-Air Rocket

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 17 (AP)—The secret weapon about which German propagandists have been boasting recently was described by the Swedish press today as a "liquid air" rocket bomb of great destructive power which can be employed against targets 70 miles away.

The Swedish paper Stockholms Tidningen said neutral military experts had received information that the new weapon was being readied for final tests and probably would be tried out on the Russian front before being used against Great Britain.

The paper said it was understood the bomb was propelled to a height of more than 30 miles by rocket power—although some experts were represented as skeptical on this score—and then was designed to glide to its ultimate target.

Preliminary tests were reported to have been made in Austria and an eyewitness of the explosive effects of the bomb was quoted as saying:

"It was as if bushes, trees, and everything had been smashed to atoms by the blast. A strange-looking orange and blue flame hangs in the air for minutes afterward."

The rocket bomb was said to have three chambers—one loaded with 1,000 pounds of "liquid air," the second with 500 to 700 pounds of explosives to drive the rocket, and the third with a quicksilver detonating fuse set off by a radio-active salt solution.

[A more detailed description of the alleged "secret weapon" and the manner in which it operates was published in The Christian Science Monitor on Jan. 5 in a special dispatch from Bern, Switzerland. This dispatch said the rocket gun was known as "Urania" and that it fired a shell or air bomb twice as large in length and circumference as the usual water torpedo and covered with a powerful coat of Thomas steel.]

Rocket Glider Bomb

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—An airplane recognition magazine published tentative details today of a radio-controlled rocket-powered glider bomb which the Germans were said to have employed in several attacks on shipping in the Atlantic and Mediterranean recently without notable results.

The bomb, known by the Germans as the "Henschel-293," was said to be about 6 to 10 feet long with a wingspan of 10 to 15 feet. It weighs about 2,500 pounds and has a maximum speed of 300 miles an hour.

The silhouette of the bomb looks like a squat fighter plane and the rocket propulsion element looks like a little bomb slung underneath. The whole contrivance is carried under a regular plane—usually a Dornier-217 or Heinkel 177—and is controlled from it.

British-Nazi Peace Deal Told in Pravda Dispatch

Continued from Page 1

British declaration that no peace would be negotiated with the Germans without full accord of all the Allies, including the Russians and Americans.]

British Skeptical

[A British spokesman whose name cannot be used was inclined to regard the story lightly, raising the question that if it originated in Cairo, why was it not circulated by British and American news agencies as well as Pravda? He expressed doubt that any such report passed the Cairo censorship.]

The original Soviet-British agreement on joint wartime action against Germany and their later 20-year alliance both provided that neither side would make a separate peace.

Pravda's dispatch amounted to an accusation that Britain, at least, was sounding out Germany on the possibility of a separate peace.

The concluding sentence that the secret parley did not remain without results, carried for Russians the positive sense that it had at least partial success.

The dispatch stirred intense interest and surprise among the Russian public but met with incredulity in Allied quarters.

There were two interesting points about the dispatch:

1. Although it appeared in the organ of the Communist Party it was not official and did not even bear the weight of a dispatch of the official news agency, Tass, but was labeled plainly as from special Balkan sources.

The newspaper itself labeled the story as among "rumors."

2. The mere fact of publication of the story was of considerable importance at a time when the United Nations appeared to have been indissolubly joined after the Moscow and Teheran conferences.

Seraph's Exploits Told by Admiralty

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Admiralty disclosed yesterday that the Seraph was the British submarine which secretly put Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark and others ashore on the Algerian coast and then re-embarked them after a rendezvous with pro-Allied French leaders to pave the way for the North African landings in November, 1942.

The Seraph now is home for refitting after 13 months of Mediterranean operations during which she sank more than 7,000 tons of enemy shipping, damaged 10,000 more, and carried out many other secret missions.

Most of her exploits must remain secret until the war's end, the Admiralty said. One, however, was the rescue of Gen. Henri Giraud from the French coast when he escaped to meet Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The submarine is commanded by Lieut. N. L. A. Jewell, who recently was awarded the Legion of Merit by President Roosevelt for the role he played in the Sicilian invasion.

Sydney Gets a Look At MacArthur's Plane

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 17 (AP)—Sydney people Jan. 15 got a glimpse of Gen. Doublas MacArthur's plane, which brought his wife here for the launching of the destroyer Bataan. It is a Flying Fortress known as the "Silver Bullett."

It has a lounge with chairs upholsfered in red Moroco leather, Pullman berths for night travel, and a kitchen complete with electric range and electric refrigerator.

The Silver Bullet recently flew from United States to Australia in 39 hours.

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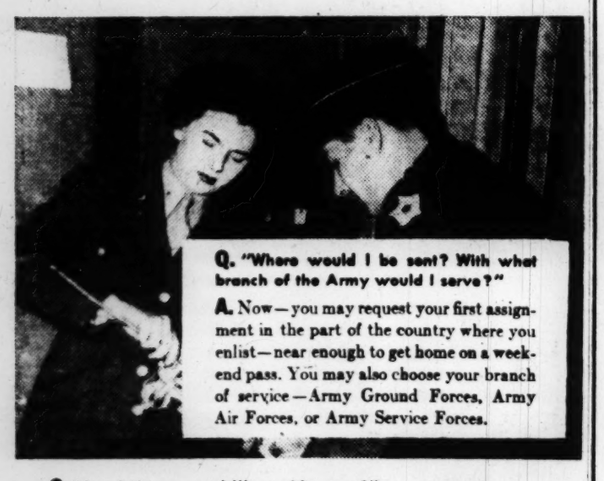

Q. "Where would I be sent? With what branch of the Army would I serve?"
A. Now—you may request your first assignment in the part of the country where you enlist—near enough to get home on a weekend pass. You may also choose your branch of service—Army Ground Forces, Army Air Forces, or Army Service Forces.

Q. "Aren't there enough Wacs without me?"
A. No! General Marshall says: "Many thousands more Wacs are needed." Unless more women join at once, the War Department cannot meet the demands which come in daily from Army Ground Forces, Army Service Forces, and Army Air Forces.

What else do you wonder?

Find out everything you want to know at the nearest U.S. Army Recruiting Station. (Or mail the coupon below.) *But do it now.*

If you're between 20 and 50, without children under 14, you're needed in the WAC at once!

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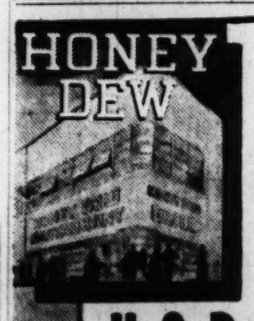

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Partisans Hold Germans On Wide Slav Fronts

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Jan. 17—Partisan forces in Yugoslavia now seem to be in process of winning some of their most important victories of the war — victories which should further complicate the Germans' difficult position in Southeastern Europe.

Some of these triumphs take place as much as 400 miles from each other, being spread all the way from Northern Croatia to Southeastern Serbia.

The highlights of the present and recent Partisan victories are:

1. The closing down since Jan. 1 of the vitally important railway between Zagreb and Belgrade due to activities of guerrilla forces in Slavonia.
2. Capture by the 2d Serbian Corps of the town of Ivanjica in East Central Serbia.
3. Formation of another Macedonian Partisan brigade in Southern Serbia.
4. Formation of strong new Serbian Partisan units in the area just south of Nish.
5. Cutting of the Belgrade-Salonika railway at Djevnjelija near the Greco-Yugoslav frontier.

All Traffic Disrupted

Partisan success in reportedly stopping all rail and highway traffic between Zagreb and Belgrade. [This is one of the two main railroads supplying German forces in Southeastern Europe.] It is tied in with the present severe fighting in Central Bosnia.

In Bosnia, the only place in Yugoslavia where the enemy is now on the offensive, the Germans have been forced to withdraw units from Slavonia in order to support their drive up the Vrbas valley toward the town of Jajce.

As explained to this correspondent by a Partisan officer intimately familiar with the region, this reduction in the number of enemy troops in Slavonia permitted the 6th Slavonian Army Corps to so increase its pressure against railways and highways as to prevent the passage of a single convoy since the first of the year.

This Partisan pressure is particularly severe in the neighborhood of Pakrac where Yugoslavia's extensive oak forests and deep ravines afford ideal guerrilla terrain. It is thought possible that the Germans will soon be forced to weaken their Bosnian campaign in order to counter this Slavonian crisis.

Closer to Lead Mines

Capture of the town of Ivanjica by the 2d Serbian division is believed to have a two-fold significance. Not only does it place this force in position to strike even farther eastward against the main north-south rail line from Belgrade to Salonika, but it also brings the Partisans threateningly close to the important lead mines at Trepca.

Formation of yet another Macedonian Partisan brigade in Southern Serbia brings the number of such to three and is taken as further evidence of the manner in which Yugoslav patriots are organizing resistance on a growing scale in all parts of the country. It was the Masedonians who cut the Salonika line at Djevdjelija.

Similar evidence of the spread of resistance is seen in new formation of Serbian Partisan forces in the area near Nish. This latter information is considered by some persons as the most significant to come out of Yugoslavia in some weeks, since formation of these units has been made possible by extensive Allied aid. What is more, this is believed to be the first time the Partisans have appeared in this area in such force.

Threat to Rail Line

Like units at Ivanija those near Nish are in position to threaten the enemy's use of the essential railway down the Morava valley.

Still further proof of Germany's inability to subdue the Yugoslavs is shown by the fact that a Partisan brigade is now operating in hills of Kosmaj only 15 miles south of Belgrade.

According to the opinion of many persons here, the Germans are further away from the goal of effectively subjugating Yugoslavia than at any time since they invaded the country nearly three years ago.

While the Germans seem unable to mount more than one offensive at a time, Yugoslav units are now harassing the foe on at least a half-dozen fronts, even though winter is the most difficult season of the year for guerrilla operations in such mountainous country.

Family of American Fighting Man

Associated Press

Kin of Admiral William F. Halsey

Four generations of the Halsey family gathered at Centerville, Del., Jan. 15, to welcome home Admiral William F. Halsey, South Pacific naval commander. The group includes his daughter, Mrs. Preston Lea Spruance (left); Mrs. Halsey (center); the Admiral's mother, Mrs. Ann M. B. Halsey (seated), and his three grandchildren, Preston Spruance, Jr., Margaret, and William Spruance.

Supreme Court Voids Order Restraining Railway Strikers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that a railroad is not entitled to a court order restraining striking employees from committing acts of violence unless the carrier first has made "every reasonable effort" to settle the labor dispute.

Associate Justice Wiley B. Rutledge delivered the unanimous opinion which set aside a Federal district court injunction restraining striking conductors, engineers and firemen from committing acts of violence against the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad following a controversy over working conditions, including what the railroad termed "featherbedding" union rules.

The court also:

1. Ruled, 7 to 2, that the Interstate Commerce Commission, in acting on a proposed merger of motor carriers, may relieve the companies from the requirements of the Federal antitrust laws.
2. Agreed to review an appeal by the Justice Department from a decision by the United States Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia which involves whether a suspect's "confession" may be admitted at his trial if his arraignment was delayed while it was being obtained.

Merger Upheld

Mr. Justice Rutledge delivered the 7-to-2 decision which upheld a proposed merger of leading motor carriers along the Atlantic seaboard into what was described as the "largest common carrier of property by motor vehicle in the United States."

Associate Justices William O. Douglas and Hugo L. Black dissented.

The majority opinion said:

"Whatever may be the case with respect to other kinds of transactions by or among carriers or to consolidations of different types of carriers, there can be little doubt that the Commission is not to measure proposals for all-rail or all-motor consolidations by the standards of the antitrust laws.

"Congress authorized such consolidations because it recognized that in some circumstances they were appropriate for effectuation of the national transportation policy. It was informed that this policy would be furthered by 'encouraging the organization of stronger units' in the motor-carrier industry. And in authorizing those consolidations it did not import the general policies of the antitrust laws as a measure of their permissibility. It in terms relieved participants in appropriate mergers from the requirements of those laws."

Companies Involved

Companies involved are: Barnwell Brothers, Inc., Burlington, N. C.; Consolidated Motor Lines, Inc., Hartford, Conn.; Horton Motor Lines, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.; McCarthy Freight System, Inc., Taunton, Mass.; M. Moran Transportation Lines, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; Southeastern Motor Lines, Inc., Bristol, Va., and Transportation, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.

The Supreme Court refused to review a decision that the Federal Wage-Hour Act does not apply to persons engaged in distributing newspapers from the newspaper office to local newspaper racks.

That question was presented by three persons who were engaged in distributing the Baltimore Sun papers until the rack system was abandoned in January, 1942.

The Court ruled that the right to become a candidate for a state office "is a right or privilege of state citizenship, not of national citizenship, and is not protected by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution."

The amendment provides that no state shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone delivered the 7-to-2 decision which upheld the dismissal of a $50,000 damage suit brought by Joseph E. Snowden of Chicago, a Negro, against the Governor, Secretary of State, and Treasurer of Illinois in 1940, for their alleged refusal to certify that Mr. Snowden had been nominated for the General Assembly by members of the Republican Party.

Associate Justices Mr. Douglas and Frank Murphy dissented.

Offers of Relief For Quake Areas Given Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 17 (AP)—Offers of help for survivors of the earthquake that shook the Andean city of San Juan during the week end came today from all sections of the nation and Chile.

More than 500,000 pesos (about $125,000) were contributed by Argentines, and Government officials arranged a meeting of bankers and industrialists and other businessmen to plan for large-scale relief work.

(In Washington, the American Red Cross advised President Roosevelt it had asked the Argentine Red Cross whether any assistance is needed.)

Estimates on the total number of fatalities mounted to between 1,400 and 1,600. The city's population was 30,000.

President Ramirez of Argentina called an emergency Cabinet meeting to consider additional measures for relief and reconstruction of the city, the Buenos Aires Radio said.

Authorities said that 90 per cent of the buildings in San Juan, which was jolted by four shocks Saturday night and Sunday morning, were destroyed and none of those left standing was habitable.

Famous for its fruits, San Juan was one of the few places in Latin America where women were allowed to vote for more than a decade, until former President Ramon S. Castillo abolished the practice.

Work Draft Plan Seen Slavery for Negroes

CHICAGO, Jan. 17 (AP)—Edward G. Brown, Director of the National Negro Council, asserted yesterday that President Roosevelt's proposal for national labor conscription "can mean nothing but abject slavery again for all the Negro people."

"It is imperative for every single Negro worker and serviceman and woman to take pains to register and vote solidly to influence the election of a Republican President this year and a Republican Congress to defeat now and for all time the demand of President Roosevelt for a national conscription law," he said.

"This final desperate effort of the Democratic Administration to put Negroes back again, in a condition of abject slavery, is the worst threat to the well being of 13,000,000 Negroes since the rebellion of South Carolina, which precipitated the Civil War.

Save Paper!

Save every scrap of wastepaper, including this newsaper. Tie in bundles. The shortage is serious and the lack of wastepaper may affect shipments of ammunition and supplies of all kinds.

Soldiers Send 'Gift' to Heiress Who Couldn't Make Ends Meet

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The United States Army newspaper Stars and Stripes announced today it was forwarding to Mrs. Gloria Vanderbilt di Cicco $2.05 sardonically raised by a small group of soldiers at an 8th Air Force fighter station after publication of a recent report of the annual accounting of the heiress' estate.

"Stars and Stripes always is willing to lend its aid to any worthwhile benevolent endeavor and will see to it she gets the two bucks—and a nickel," said a double-column front-page story headed "Plus a Nickel for a Cup of Coffee."

Stars and Stripes had printed Jan. 5 an article headed, "Only $135,000 a Year, So Gloria Pawns Gems."

Under a New York dateline, the Stars and Stripes' story said Mrs. di Cicco declared to a surrogate's court she "just couldn't make a go of things on $135,000 she received in 1943 in addition to her husband's lieutenant's pay in the Army. At one time, she had to pawn some of her jewels for $1,800 in order to make ends meet, she said. She made the accounting under the terms of a trust fund set up by her father."

[Other published versions of the accounting, which was filed in surrogate's court in New York Dec. 31, failed to show that Mrs. di Cicco made such statements, although the list of expenditures included $1,800 for redemption of pledged jewelry. It showed the estate had increased $912 after expenditures of $135,112 during the past year and aggregated $4,346,940. By court order, Mrs. di Cicco received $40,000 for maintenance and $17,132 for additional expenditures.

[The Federal Government collected $23,563 income taxes from the estate and New York State collected $3,993.

[In New York, Thomas B. Gilchrist, attorney for Mrs. di Cicco, said that Stars and Stripes' statements were "borne out by the report—which I filed—on what was spent."

["I don't usually make statements for Mrs. di Cicco," he added. "I guess the only thing I can say is that she had a big income and that she spent it."]

'March of Dimes' Campaign Begun By Mary Pickford

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mary Pickford, famous star of silent films, opened the annual "March of Dimes" campaign at ceremonies Saturday at the White House.

Mrs. Roosevelt contributed two dimes, one for the President and one for herself, to start the Capital's share in the fund to help combat infantile paralysis.

Miss Pickford appealed for thousands of women to be collectors in support of the women's division of the national foundation.

The actress will speak in 10 cities during the next two weeks before returning here for the climax of the fund campaign Jan. 30, President's Roosevelt's birthday.

After appearing here, Miss Pickford went to Baltimore where she sponsored the Liberty ship Samnid, the 278th vessel of its type launched at the Bethlehem-Fairfield shipyard, and opened the city's March of Dimes drive.

Early Dutch Painting Auctioned at $127,000

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—An early 17th Century Dutch painting, "The Merry Lute Player," by Frans Hals, brought $127,000 at an auction Jan. 15 of the art collection of the late John R. Thompson, Chicago restaurateur.

Hiram H. Parke, president of the auction concern, told the gathering of 1,000 the painting was the most valuable offered by the gallery since 1928. Sales from paintings in Thompson's collection yielded $250,475. An additional $12,305 was received for his tapestry, carpets and porcelain.

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Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Mrs. Fiddleback's Fairy

A Mother Dickory Story

By Virginia Grilley

Mother Dickory was looking out of her little latticed window, when Mrs. Fiddleback moved in next door. It was around noon time, and the six Ducks had come up from the pond just to show Mother Dickory that they were thinking about her and had something they would like to tell her.

They all filed through the open door for it was a warm day in spring, and marched brightly around the room picking up their orange feet carefully so that they would not get any spring mud on Mother Dickory's fuzzy flowered rugs. Mother Dickory turned away from the window for a moment and smiled at them as they stood in a neat row in front of her.

"My good little Ducks," she said, "have you noticed that we are to have a neighbor?"

The Ducks turned their heads so that their pleasant little black eyes could look up at her, and each one nodded in his own pleasant way.

"I might have known it," said Mother Dickory, "you always see everything when you are swimming about, and how thoughtful of you to come and tell me you are glad there will be someone next door after all this time!"

Again the Ducks looked up at her, and opening their orange bills each one answered with an understanding duck chuckle, so that there were six chuckles in all. Then they marched out into the spring sunlight still picking up their feet politely.

A Good Neighbor

Mother Dickory chuckled, too, when they all turned their heads to the right as they passed the little house where Mrs. Fiddleback was moving in.

"H-m-m," she said thoughtfully, as she watched the furniture being carried from the big wagon, "a new neighbor for the Ducks and me . . . how very nice, how very nice!"

She was busier than usual the rest of the afternoon, her small feet in their house slippers trotting back and forth between the pantry and the kitchen; and the spring sunshine looking in the latticed windows wondered what in the world Mother Dickory could be doing to make her feet move so fast!

But soon evening came along and shooed the inquisitive sunshine away from Mother Dickory's windows, and it was time for her to take the Ducks' supper out to the snug barn where they lived.

She watched them for a while and smiled as they made a neat white circle around the dish. Then she said, "Do you know what it means to have a neighbor, my good little Ducks?"

And the Ducks all stopped eating, and one at a time each nodded his head and flapped his white wings, so that there were six nods and six flaps, which made Mother Dickory very happy indeed!

* * *

The morning sunshine was just as interested in Mrs. Fiddleback as it had been in watching Mother Dickory bustling around in her kitchen the afternoon before. For Mrs. Fiddleback was up early planning where she would put all her things in the new house. She hummed a pleasant little tune as she tied on her chintz apron, and then went about getting breakfast. She suddenly remembered, however, that she had forgotten to tell the farmer down the road to bring her milk and eggs and butter. Like the lady in the nursery rhyme, when she went to the cupboard she found that there was nothing at all for breakfast except a few slices of stale bread in the tin box!

"Oh dear, dear, dear!" she exclaimed, "I shall have to go way to the village!"

Six Little Gifts

"Oh dear, dear, dear . . . what a pity!" murmured the sunshine leaning on the windowsill. "She must be very hungry, and it's a mile to the village, and a mile back!"

So Mrs. Fiddleback untied the chintz apron, and put on her cape.

The sunshine hurried around the house for it had decided to go to the village with Mrs. Fiddleback. But just as it got to the front it stopped short. And at the same moment Mrs. Fiddleback opened the door and couldn't step out . . . for what do you suppose was there?

None other than six little parcels each tied with a different colored ribbon. And on each parcel was a card, and on each card was a word printed with nice curlique letters. And the parcels were in a neat row on the doorstep, so that Mrs. Fiddleback read:

"Here is Your Breakfast Mrs. Fiddleback!"

The sunshine, being spring sunshine, was very young and just beginning to learn to read, but it picked out each word and was more surprised than ever.

Mrs. Fiddleback dropped her shopping bag in amazement and exclaimed, "A Fairy!" And then she picked up each parcel very carefully, for she thought it might vanish as magic things have a way of doing. But it didn't, and she placed them in a row on the kitchen table, and began to open each one. She was so bewildered she had not even taken off her cape, and the sunshine by this time had hurried around to the kitchen window.

And now the paper wrappings were all taken off and this was what she found: Two fine white eggs, four golden brown biscuits, a piece of sweet butter, a little glass tumbler of peach preserves, a tiny jug of creamy milk, and in the last one of all a little nosegay of daffodils!

"A fairy, a fairy . . . just as sure as can be!" she repeated as she arranged them on the table; and her fingers trembled a bit scrambling the eggs over the fire, for she still had a feeling they might disappear in front of her very eyes. But nothing did, and Mrs. Fiddleback thought she had never eaten a breakfast that was so delicious. And she kept smiling at the daffodils, and they smiled right back at her!

* * *

Mother Dickory was looking out her little latticed windows at noon watching the Ducks coming up from the pond, for she knew they wanted to show that they were thinking about her. But this time hurrying along ahead of them was Mrs. Fiddleback. When she reached the door Mother Dickory was standing there to greet her.

"I don't know your name," said Mrs. Fiddleback, "but I wanted to ask if you have ever heard that there were fairies living around here. I haven't thought about them or believed in them since I was a tiny girl, but (and she almost whispered it) I found six little parcels on my doorstep this morning with six little cards on them. See—here they are!"

She hurried over to the table and spread them out in order so that again they read:

"Here is your breakfast
Mrs. Fiddleback!"

Mother Dickory smiled at Mrs. Fiddleback as gaily as the daffodils had, and just then there was a rustling at the door and into the room filed the six Ducks.

"My good little friends," said Mother Dickory, as they stood in a neat row, "do you know anything about these?" And she placed the cards on the floor, one in front of each Duck.

They all arched their necks so that their pleasant little black eyes could look up at Mrs. Fiddleback and Mother Dickory . . . and then one at a time each nodded his head!

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mother Dickory placed the cards on the floor, one in front of each Duck

Watch for 'Penny' Next Monday

Penny is a little red-haired boy who has lots of fun playing with his friend Patsy, next door. There will be ten stories about Penny, and we think you will love them all. They are all so nice, we can't pick out any especially good ones, but be sure to watch for the one about "Really" and "Truly," and another about "Chocolate." Then there's another about "Overall Trouble" and one about "Peter the Ball Player."

These stories are by Carolyn Haywood, who wrote the Betsy and Billy tales which you all enjoyed so much.

Carmenlita in Mexico City

Carmenlita, the little Mexican Indian girl, had at last bought her rebozo (re-bo-so) or shawl. She bought it with money she had earned herself, chiefly from the flowers she sold at Xochimilco (So-she-mill-ko). Her rebozo was a pretty shade of blue, with red stripes and yellow ones.

Her mother had told her she might go to Mexico City all alone when she had her rebozo. Now she was on the trolley car, sitting very demurely by the window, and very, very happy. Her mother had given her a dozen tortillas (pancakes), and her father had added three bananas and three oranges. And she had 50 centavos, or 10 cents, to spend.

When the trolley car reached the city, the hour's ride seemed very short. All the passengers were getting off the car in a great big Plaza or Square. Her father told her it was called the Zocalo-(So-ka-lo). In the center were fountains, palm trees, flowers and grass; and there were big buildings on all sides of the Plaza.

To look as if she belonged in Mexico City, Carmenlita put her rebozo over her head, with one end of it over her shoulder. She noticed that was the way Indian women here wore theirs. Then she sat down on the stone ledge around one of the fountains. She was too bewildered almost to think. The Zocalo was much grander than she expected it to be.

Two Palaces

Her father had shown her picture postcards of the buildings, so she knew what they were. There was one long building that occupied one entire side of the Plaza. There were three passageways into that building, where soldiers were standing on guard. She knew that was the National Palace. Anybody could go inside, her father had said.

Then she turned around and saw some covered booths close to the sidewalk. People called them arcades, and there were many, many things there for sale. Some people were even arranging their pottery in the street, close by the sidewalk. As she watched the people raise the heavy shutters of their booths, she recognized two of her neighbors—Carlos and Francisco. They were selling lemonade, orangeade and ginger ale. Seeing them, she did not feel alone in the city.

She spoke to Carlos and Francisco, who were very glad to see her. They told her that at one o'clock they would all have lunch together. Everybody was kind to Carmenlita.

Picnic Lunch

She ventured at last into the National Palace, passed the soldiers and climbed a staircase near the entrance. There she came on a wide balcony and on the walls were fine paintings of Indians. Right next to one picture, a big, fat man sat in a chair on a platform way, way up, near the ceiling. He was painting. She loved to watch him. But she had to leave at last.

The morning went very fast. Soon it was one o'clock, and there were Francisco and Carlos coming to her fountain seat with three camp stools. They had their lunch and three bottles of orangeade. Carmenlita was glad she had so much fruit and so many tortillas. She spread the heavy brown paper on a stone seat by the fountain. Then she and Carlos and Francisco put their lunches on it and they had a real picnic.

Carmenlita had not spent one cent of her money either. After they had eaten their lunch, Carlos put her on the bus for Chapultepec (Cha-pool-tee-peck) Park and told her she could spend the entire afternoon there. Then when the sun was low, she could come back to the Zocalo and go home with them!

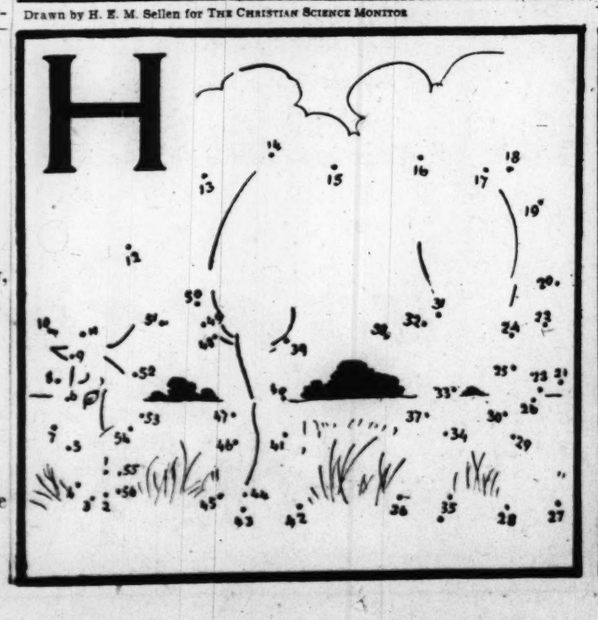
Ta-de-win

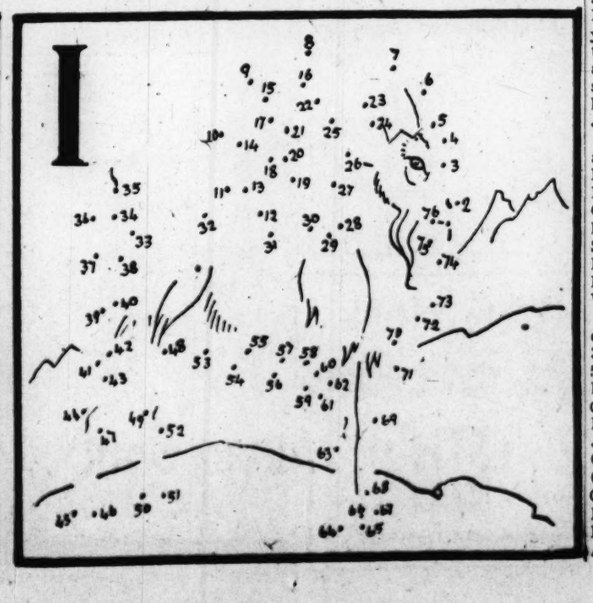
Hidden Animals Alphabet

What animals are hiding in these squares? The letters will give you a hint, but by following the numbered dots you will find the answers to the question. Make a careful pencil line from 1 to 2; then go on to 3 and so on up to the highest number in the square. When your pencil has finished its work, you will find a beautiful creature in each square.

(Watch for more Hidden Animals next Monday)

Drawn by H. E. M. Sellen for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR





Wind on a Hill

Grass on a hill
Is never still,
For the wind blows,
And the hill knows
That wind on a hill
Can never stop
But must blow, blow, blow,
Right over the top.

Over the top
And down, down, down,
You see it running
Its way to town
In flattened grass
With a silver sheen
That shows where the feet of
The wind have been.

MILDRED HOWARD SCHEMM

Jack Horner's Party

Come In and Join the Fun

The Runaway Rabbit

My dog Jerry was walking around the boards, and he looked into a hole. I looked in, too. Jerry squealed. He looked into another hole. The second hole had a rabbit in it. I fed the rabbit, and I fed him another day. And the third day I went out to feed him and I looked into his house, but the rabbit wasn't there.

Judy Berger, 5,
Phoenix, Arizona

Frisky's Playmates

Once upon a time there lived a Polar Bear and his name was Frisky. He liked to play with the seals. It was cold where Frisky lived, because he lived far north. But he was never cold because he had such a warm coat.

The seals taught Frisky some of their tricks. Frisky lived with them. They liked him to live with them because he was very kind to them.

One day one of the seals saw something red in the water. All of the seals and Frisky hurried to see what it was. When they got close to it they could hardly believe their eyes! Why, it was a red ball. The seals learned some more tricks because they had a ball, and Frisky learned many more tricks, too.

Marjorie McKune, 8,
Seattle, Washington

Life in Green Forest

One spring morning everyone who lived in the Green Forest was looking for food. Among these were Reddy and Granny Fox, Billy Chipmunk, Sammy Jay, Old Man Coyote, Mrs. Grouse and Porcy Porcupine.

Now it happened that Old Man Coyote was strolling around when he discovered a new place, which he named the Old Pasture. When he had looked it over, he found no one living there except Peter Rabbit and his family, but they never noticed him. He quietly dug a hole in the ground. Next he found some fresh grass and moss and put that into the hole for a bed. Then he jumped into the hole for a snooze.

Now, the little folk of the Green Forest missed the Coyote. They searched the forest over. As you all know, Granny Fox is wise when she gets curious and she became very curious. She thought up a plan to find Old Man Coyote. They were each to search in a different direction.

Billy Chipmunk went south, Granny went north, Reddy and Sammy went east, and Porcy Porcupine and Mrs. Grouse went west. At last Billy Chipmunk found him, and gave a loud shrill whistle. All of the little folk thought the Old Pasture was a nice place, so they made their home there. Only Farmer Brown, his family, and Bowser, the hound, remained in the Green Forest.

Bobby Lou Quayle, 8,
Chickasha, Oklahoma

My Pet Turtle

A year ago last summer a friend gave me a desert turtle. We were living in a trailer house near Las Vegas, Nevada. Mother said that if I got any more pets we would have to move out of the trailer. I had a dog and gold fish.

We named the turtle Billy. When you call him he will stick out his head and look about. Billy is about the size of a salad plate. In summer he will eat lettuce, and sometimes green beans that are cut up. Also squash and cucumber peelings, as well as grass. In winter he remains dormant and we don't have to feed him then. He will not bite, although some people are afraid of him. He likes to be petted on the head.

Blackie, my dog, barked at him, but Billy just walked up to him and now they are great friends. On the way up here, Billy rode in the trailer in a box. He must like Washington because he is still with us. A turtle is a nice pet.

Patricia Diel, 9,
Hanford, Washington

We are listing the names of the girls and boys who sent in drawings and stories for the Party this month but did not win awards. Won't you all keep on writing and drawing for Jack Horner's Party? We're sure one little eight year old girl who wrote, "I am trying again because I did not get a plum from the pie with my first story," will be very happy to know that she won a plum from Jack Horner's Pie this month.

The following girls and boys also sent in good papers: Molly Larsen, 10, Vancouver, B. C.; Mary Lou Quayle, 10, Chickasha, Okla.; Ann P. Chaplin, 11, Brookline Mass.; Evelyn McKune, 11, Seattle, Wash.; Billy Jenkins, 12, Denver, Colo.; Anne C. Avis, 12, Pitman, New Jersey; and Vesta Winn, Chillicothe, Missouri.

From the following, we also received nice drawings: Roy Pringle, 3, New York City; Karla Crosier, 5, Cove, Wash.; Susie Petrie, 5, Louisville, Ky.; Marie Odell, 7, Chevy Chase, Md.; Diane W. Douglass, 7, Washington, D. C.; Jane E. Marshall, 7, Lakewood, Ohio; Devon Chandler, 9, Castella, Calif.; Judith Ann Haley, 9, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Marjorie Brown, 9, Milwaukee, Wis.; and Robbie Powell, 11, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Most Americans Prefer Work To Social Security Benefits

Continued from Page 1

hold workers, employees of public organizations and of nonprofit institutions, and the self-employed. Inclusion of Federal state and local government employees, he said, "should be made in such a way as not to endanger any rights of these workers under existing special systems and to increase, not lessen, the total insurance protection available to them."

2. Protection of social security rights of the millions of persons in the armed forces.

3. Insurance protection against total loss of income due to permanent or total disability.

4. Insurance to cover the costs of hospital and medical care. Such a provision, the Board insists, must "preserve free choice of doctor or hospital and personal relationship between physicians and their patients, to maintain a professional leadership, to insure adequate remuneration—very probably more nearly adequate than that in customary circumstances—to all practitioners and institutions furnishing medical and health services, and to guarantee the continued independence of nongovernmental hospitals."

5. A national unemployment insurance system to replace the 51 separate state and territorial systems and including the millions of wage and salary earners excluded under the state systems.

The proposed comprehensive, unified system, the Board estimated, would cost about 12 per cent of pay rolls. Compared with the present scheduled rates for 1949 and thereafter, it said, this would mean no increase for employers and an increase of 3 per cent of taxable earnings for employees, if the cost were divided equally between employers and employees.

The Board insisted that the present time is "singularly auspicious" for strengthening and extending the nation's social security system. "Taxable earnings," it explained, "are at record high. Higher insurance payments would be less current inflationary pressures and build resources against postwar readjustments.

"Whether one believes the war will end in one year or five," it said, 'the time in which to build a stronger system of social security is short in view of the character of the changes and readjustments we confront as individuals and as a people."

China Confident of Victory; More Students Join Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 15—The coming of the New Year finds China fired with determination to fight the war in the Far East to the finish and inspired with fresh confidence in its victorious outcome. One of the chief causes of this New Year spirit is the recent victory of Changteh, and one of the chief results is the so-called "Join the Army Movement" among the students.

Within the past few weeks, during and after the Changteh campaign, about 20,000 students—nearly one fourth of them girls—enlisted in the armed forces, forsaking their books for the battlefield. Of this number about 2,000 are college students and the rest high school students, all of them ranging from 16 to 25 years of age.

Since the founding of the Sino Republic, Sino-students have played an important part in political affairs, notably in inflaming the country with a fighting spirit against Japanese aggression. When the war broke out over six years ago a number of students volunteered for the Army and Air Force, but the National Government, while not discouraging them, took the attitude that with China's vast resources of manpower, it would be better for the relatively small number of students to stick to their books and laboratories in preparation for the days of reconstruction—an understandable policy in view of the fact that in a country of 450,000,000 there are only 64,097 college students and 116,771 high-school students of military age.

At the present moment, however, a new crusading spirit has gripped the student population, sending them headlong into the armed forces. Accounting for this "Join the Army Movement" a Government spokesman said the stimulus comes from a number of sources: the recent Changteh victory favorable to a turn of events on world battle fronts, the Cairo Conference promising China return of its lost territories, repeal of the Exclusion Act confirming China's status of equality, and influence of American airmen in China, many of whom are college students.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Lancashire

Burnley (First Church): Church Edifice, Hammerton Street, 3 p. m., March 5.
Liverpool (Third Church): Picton Hall, William Brown Street, 3 p. m., March 4.

Middlesex

Pinner: Church Building, Elm Park Road, 3:30 p. m., March 4.

Canada

Ontario

Ottawa: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 27.

Quebec

Montreal: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 25.

United States

Arkansas

Fort Smith: Senior High School Auditorium, North Twenty-third and B Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 25.
Little Rock: Robinson Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 24.
Pine Bluff: Hotel Pines, Main at Fifth Avenue, 3 p. m., Jan. 23.

California

Berkeley (First Church): Church Edifice, 2619 Dwight Way, 3 p. m., Jan. 23.
Fresno: Church Edifice, Calaveras at N Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 25.
Gridley: Woodrow Wilson School, 8 p. m., Jan. 24.
Indio: Community Methodist Church, 3 p. m., Jan. 23.
Inglewood (First Church): Church Edifice, Grevillea and Kelso Streets, 3 p. m., Jan. 23.
Lindsay: Masonic Temple, North Mirage and Hermosa Streets, 3 p. m., Jan. 23.
Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 4831 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.
San Bernardino: Church Edifice, 736 E Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 27.
Watsonville: Christian Church Social Hall, East Lake and Madison, 3 p. m., Jan. 23.

Connecticut

Mystic: Mystic Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Jan. 27.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Jan. 25.

Illinois

Barrington: Lecture Notice for Jan. 23 withdrawn.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 24.
Chicago (Nineteenth Church): Church Edifice, 4115 North Kedvale Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 25.
Rockford: Rockford Woman's Club Theater, 321 Park Avenue, 3 p. m., Jan. 23.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Third Church): Church Edifice, Washington Boulevard at Thirty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., January 25.

Kansas

Wichita (joint lecture): Wichita High School East Auditorium, 2301 East Douglas, 8 p. m., January 25.

Kentucky

Newport: Newport High School, 8:15 p. m., January 25.

Maryland

Baltimore (Fourth Church): Lyric Theater, 3 p. m., January 23.
Easton: County Building, 3 p. m., January 23.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, 7.45 p. m., January 25.
Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury District, 3.30 p. m., January 23.
Cambridge: Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, 3.30 p. m., January 23.

Michigan

Flint (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8.15 p. m., January 28.
Grand Rapids: Church Edifice, 8.15 p. m., January 27.

Missouri

Carthage: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 27.
Kirkwood: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.
Maryville: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 27.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 27.
Sedalia: First Christian Church, Seventh and Massachusetts Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 24.

Nebraska

Omaha (First Church): Lecture notice for Jan. 25 withdrawn.

New Jersey

Collingswood: Collingswood High School, Collings Avenue, entrance on Eldridge Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 24.
Orange: Church Edifice, 34 Cleveland Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 25.

New York

Albany: Trinity Methodist Church, Lark and Lancaster Streets, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 23.
Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Edifice, 340 Sixty-seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 28.
Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 241 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 24.
Great Neck: Great Neck High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 26.
New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Ft. Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 25.
Rochester (Third Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 28.
Syracuse (First Church): Church Edifice, Jefferson Street and Forman Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 27.

North Carolina

Charlotte: Alexander Graham High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., Jan. 23.

Ohio

Cushing: City Library, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 24.
Oklahoma City (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 25.
Tulsa (Third Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 27.

Oregon

Portland (First Church): City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 27.

Rhode Island

Providence (Second Church): Plantations Auditorium, 8 Abbott Park Place, 8 p. m., Jan. 27.

Tennessee

Chattanooga: H. Clay Evans School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.

Texas

Fort Worth (auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist): Paschal High School Auditorium, College and Cannon Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 24.
Houston (Second Church): Music Hall, Sam Houston Coliseum, 3 p. m., Jan. 23.
Kilgore: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 23.

Washington

Puyallup: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.
Seattle (auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist): Civic Auditorium, Third Avenue and Mercer Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.
Seattle (Third Church): Music Hall Theater, 12:10 p. m., Jan. 27.
Wenatchee: Church Auditorium, Washington and Douglas Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 25.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Jan. 30, Feb. 6, 20.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Jan. 23, March 26.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Feb. 27.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Jan. 30; Feb. 6, 20.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Jan. 23; Feb. 27.

New York

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Feb. 6, 20.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Feb. 6, 20.

Central States

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Jan. 30; March 26.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 810kc, on Feb. 6, 20.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KPOR, 1380kc, on Jan. 30; Feb. 6, 20.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1360kc, on Feb. 6.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1300kc, on Jan. 30; Feb. 6, 20.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnepeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 990kc, on Jan. 23.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07me, on Jan. 23; Feb. 6, 20.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 850kc, on Jan. 30; Feb. 20.

New Drive for Freight Parity Started by Southern States

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Southern governors and congressional representatives today mapped a joint declaration for freight rate equality with the industrial east in a move to open up a "new economic era" for the South.

Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee, Chairman of the Southern Governors Conference which is seeking rate parity in cases now before the Interstate Commerce Commission, said a united stand would be made at a dinner conference tonight.

"I think it will be somewhat unique for an entire region's elected representatives, governors and legislators alike, to declare themselves as one on an important national issue," Governor Cooper declared. "We are tired in the south of remaining a colony."

Governor Cooper told an interviewer that ICC studies had disclosed rail transportation costs in the South are lower than in the East and he concluded that "there seems to be no reason any more, other than tradition, why our freight rates on manufactured goods should average 39 per cent higher."

"We are determined," Governor Cooper added, "that our bondage of discriminatory freight rates shall be removed. We have favorable rates on our commodities, in order that we may feed them to Northern factories, but we want a chance to establish our own factories and increase our regional prosperity."

The Governors had an invitation to lunch at the White House with President Roosevelt. Wives of the State executives, meanwhile, were to dine with Mrs. Frank C. Walker, wife of the Democratic National Committee Chairman.

Joining with Governor Cooper are Governors Spessard Holland of Florida; Ellis Arnall of Georgia; Chancey Sparks of Alabama; Homer M. Adkins of Arkansas; J. Melville Broughton of North Carolina; Olin O. Johnston of South Carolina, and Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma.

Rail Strike Threat Over

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Three railroad operating botherhoods which had held out on signing a wage agreement entered into by the majority of other rail unions, have formally notified the War Department that "the wage dispute has been settled and that the strike vote has no further force or effect."

Tax Muddle To Be Eased By Congress

Continued from Page 1

expected to vote on the matter tomorrow.

The method of soldier-voting is as far from decision as ever. The controversy boils down to whether the Federal Government or the States shall have supervision over soldier ballots. The Senate passed a bill for States to control the vote, and the House Military Affairs Committee approved it. House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, over the week end called it "a mockery and an act of hypocrisy." On the other hand, Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, who is leading the Southern fight against letting control of ballots pass out of the States' hands forecast that the House would act quickly to accept the Senate proposal.

The Senate Finance Committee today called a last minute executive session in an attempt to compromise its drastic amendments weakening the War Contract Renegotiation Law, in the face of attacks by the President and stiff oppostion from the Army, Navy and the Maritime Commission.

Tax Bill Occupies Senate

The Senate is in the midst of its tax bill discussion. The renegotiation amendments, and another provision requiring labor unions and other non-profit making organizations to file financial data with the Government are the last two major issues before the Senate before it votes on the rates themselves. Both will provoke heated arguments.

As though these controversies were not enough, advocates of the antipoll tax bill passed by the House are waiting to bring it up in the Senate after pending legislation is disposed of, probably by mid February. Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York is sponsoring the bill. It is expected to rouse Southern wrath and produce a filibuster.

Congress shows little immediate disposition even to consider the universal war service bill advocated by President Roosevelt in his annual message.

NorthwestFoundry Strike Call Issued

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 17 (AP)—A strike of 6,000 foundry workers in 79 Pacific Northwest war plants has been called for tomorrow, and the Regional War Labor Board sought advice from Washington as to how a tie-up could be avoided.

The strike vote was announced by Neil Pardo, Regional Secretary of the American Federation of Labor International Molders' and Foundry Workers' Union, who said the men were dissatisfied with the award issued Jan. 15 by the WLB.

The scale ranges from 88 cents to $1,20 an hour. WLB awards raised lower brackets seven and five cents an hour and other brackets, except the top one, varying amounts down to 2½ cents. Journeymen and molders had asked an increase of eight cents an hour to $1.28.

The Washington and Oregon foundry workers voted Oct. 28 to enforce their wage demands but set no date. Yesterday's vote set the date, which is exempt from the 30-day cooling-off period of the War Labor Act by virtue of the October action.

Brewster Urges U. S. Help Other Nations

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17 (AP)—The future of America lies in helping other nations attain the standards of living established in the United States, U. S. Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, said.

"The shrewd wisdom and patriotic devotion of all the Benjamin Franklins we can summon to our service will be needed in the decades that lie ahead," Senator Brewster sai din an address at University of Pennsylvania's Founder's Day exercises.

"American automobiles will be swapped for the rubber of the East Indies and Ceylon after the war. Our $1,000,000,000 synthetic rubber war baby, meanwhile, must be trained for special services and as insurance against future crises.

"An all-American system of comunications is now needed to carry the message of America to all the world. Forty million tons of shipping must serve at least one third to one half of American foreign trade.

Many Farmers Want Subsidies Program

DENVER, Jan. 17 (AP)—James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union, said Jan. 15 a poll of 12,000 representative members showed strong support for a Federal crop subsidy program.

Two thirds of those questioned said they believe rising prices are a bad trend. Low-income farmers and cotton farmers favored rising prices more than other groups.

Three fourths said they would rather have a lower price for their products now with a guarantee of the same price for several years after the war than higher prices now and no price gaurantee after the war.

Save Paper!

Saving this newspaper will help save cellophane. The country was able to save 220,000 pounds of cellophane last year because America's wastepaper was used in materials formerly made from cellophane. Do your part. Save watepaper.

Bombing 'Hero' Returns

Associated Press

Veteran of 20 Missions

Rebel, Boston terrier with 20 bombing missions to his credit, dolled up with his name, campaign ribbons, and division insignias on his coat, is welcomed home in Washington by Sally Katz, sister of the dog's lost master, Staff Sergeant Raymond Katz. Sergeant Katz, an aerial machine gunner, failed to return Nov. 11 from his 21st mission in the South Pacific.

Eisenhower Takes New Post; London Feels Action Looms

Continued from Page 1

the Tunisian battle and throughout the Sicilian campaign.

General Eisenhower paid warm tribute to work already done in this theater before he became Supreme Commander. "I hail the grand work of the naval forces, particularly recently, when they nailed the Schornhorst and got those three destroyers at the Bay of Biscay. Those were simply dramatic moments. The grand work the navies have been doing is evidenced by all the troops brought into England safely.

"We should not overlook the good work of the base people, nor the fine infantry training and preparing out on cold moors and the countryside in mud and rain. They are getting themselves ready and toughened for any job that lies ahead."

Besides seeing Mr. Churchill and the United States President, it is understood General Eisenhower also conferred while in Washington with General Marshall, and while in the Mediterranean with Gen. Sir. Bernard L. Montgomery.

The dominant impression made by General Eisenhower on the large group of British, American, and Canadian war correspondents with whom he talked today was unquestionably one of action. Although he was friendly and cordial and jokingly opened his conference by saying, "I take it you are just as anxious as I am to win this war and get it done so we can all go fishing," General Eisenhower nevertheless was the picture of a man whose whole thought was centered on the job he has been assigned to do.

Now that he is installed here in his headquarters, he is expeced to complete quickly the setting up of the same sort of "interleaved" Anglo-American staff which he built up in the Mediterranean.

The British press today acclaims his arrival with real enthusiasm. In military circles in London, the prevailing view is that it marks the end of planning stage as such and opens the final period of active preparation for launching the invasion from the west.

Although of course in a certain sense, planning continues right up to the moment of invasion and after, yet all the same, there comes a time when the main job no longer is one of making plans, but of carrying them out. General Eisenhower's arrival in London is taken here to indicate this point now has been reached and that he will begin at once the job of coordinating the final preparations for the attack from the west.

Invasion Job Begun, Eisenhower States

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 17

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, here to command the invasion of Western Europe, told correspondents today he was taking over the Allied reins with the job already well advanced by the great work of the air, naval, and supply forces.

It was disclosed at the same time that Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, who served under General Eisenhower as Commander of the Second American Army Corps in Tunisia, had become senior commander of American ground forces in the United Kingdom—possibly the United States counterpart to Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of British ground forces for the invasion.

General Eisenhower stressed to a press conference that his is to be an Allied command of Allied operations with questions of national prestige subordinated to military efficiency.

Waves' Training Insures Steadiness

CHICAGO, Jan. 17 (AP)—The American girl, after serving in the Waves awhile, "doesn't even slam a door or throw books for relief," in the opinion of her commanding officer, Capt. Mildred H. McAfee.

Captain McAfee, in an address to the Chicago Sunday Evening Club last night, cited the way the girls had submitted to military discipline as evidence of their patriotism.

"Consider the fact that she accepts for constant wear a uniform that is worth by 50,000 other women. She adapted herself to corporate living, four girls in a cubicle. She practices self-discipline; scattering books, hose, lipstick and clothes brushes is no longer permissible. She knows that the extra ten minutes abed after reveille means shirking her share of the morning cleaning.

"She suppresses the sharp word, the sarcastic remark. . . ."

Captain McAfee thought their training would give the Waves "an invaluable steadiness of purpose throughout their lives."

Russo-Polish Rift Reaches Stagé of Critical Relations

Continued from Page 1

frontier is entirely evaded and ignored, which can only be interpreted as a rejection of the Curzon line," said the Moscow statement distributed today by the news agency Tass.

Although asserting that "the present Polish Government does not wish to establish good neighborly relations" with the Soviet Union, the new Moscow declaration did not say flatly that Russia was unwilling to talk with a reconstituted Polish Government.

On that score, the overtones of today's Moscow statement were implicit.

Polish Personnel

In the Polish emigre Cabinet in London still is Marjan Kukiel, War Minister, who signed a communiqué April 16, 1943, declaring 15,000 Polish officers and soldiers were missing after the Russian occupation and asking a Red Cross investigation of the German propaganda charges.

The Polish Commander in Chief still is Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, who has been a target for bitter recriminations in Moscow Polish language broadcasts by the Union of Polish Patriots in the U. S. S. R.

The Polish Patriots again broadcast from Moscow in Polish last night, repeating criticisms of the Exile Government in London and declaring:

"Even now Mikolajczyk (Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk) under Sosnkowski's influence makes obscure evasive declarations concocted in the kitchen of diplomatic intrigue. . . ."

The Polish Foreign Minister still is Tadeusz Romer, who was Ambassador to Moscow when the Katyn charges were raised and who then was handed his traveling papers.

Others in the Exile Cabinet have drawn the ire of Moscow because of their uncompromising atitude toward losing any prewar Polish territory.

Polish Intent Questioned

The Poles' statement Jan. 14 reiterated that the emigre Government could not recognize "unilateral decisions or accomplished facts which have taken place or might take place on territory of the Polish republic." This apparently referred to Moscow's stand that plebiscites in the Western Ukraine and White Russia had restored those areas in full to the Soviet Union.

The Russian reply termed as "misleading public opinion" the Polish expression of "a sincere desire for agreement on terms which would be just and acceptable to both sides."

In Moscow, today's issue of Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party, carried the texts of both the Polish and Russian statements.

The Moscow Radio also broadcast the Russian reply for publication in provincial papers tomorrow and carried the Polish statement, which had been ignored heretofore, in Polish language broadcasts.

Other members of the Katyn Investigating Commission were listed in a Moscow broadcast recorded by Reuters as Vladimir P. Potemkin, Commissar for Education; Chairman Melnikov of the Smolensk Regional Executive Committee; Colonel General Smirnov, Chief of the Red Army Medical Service; Chairman Kolesnikov of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crecent Societies, and Lieutenant General Gundorov.

U. S. Relief Work Declared Essential

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The House Foreign Affairs Committee said that United States participation in foreign relief work is essential to carry out "those responsibilities of world leadership" imposed by its own future interests of security and prosperity.

In a formal report on its measure providing for this nation's financial contribution to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the Committee declared the agency's work among the war's victims would be instrumental in building a "durable peace."

"The signing of the United Nations Relief Agreemnt," the report said, "is a milestone in the development of the foreign policy of the United States, as well as that of other nations.

The Committee said that it was "satisfied that everything is being done" in the administration of UNRRA "that can be done to make the distribution of relief as fair and nonpolitical as possible."

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The Home Forum

Facing the Future

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN INTERESTING account in the thirteenth chapter of the book of Numbers relates the experiences of a group of people who were called upon by their leader to have faith in their future. These people, the Israelites, led by Moses had in the course of their journey away from the bondage in Egypt finally reached the land of Canaan. Spies were sent ahead to find out what kind of land it was. They learned many good things about it—that it flowed "with milk and honey," and withal was a place very much to be desired. But one condition of the land loomed up as a fearful thing in the eyes of the spies. "All the people that we saw in it are men of a great stature . . . and we were in our own sight as grasshoppers," they reported.

How often we, too, belittle our capacities and are "in our own sight as grasshoppers." And how much better to recognize the truth clearly stated on page 304 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, namely this: "Divine Principle is the Life of man. Man's happiness is not, therefore, at the disposal of physical sense."

* * *

The Israelites had experienced God's care for them many times in their journey to the promised land. They had seen the barrier of the impassable sea before them and the hordes of the armies of Pharaoh behind them; but the sea had parted and the armies had perished. They had been sustained with food and clothing in the wilderness, and had been kept free from disease, through God's ceaseless providence. They had indeed proved that man's happiness and well-being are not subject to the whims of physical sense testimony but are spiritual and spiritually maintained. But now, with the end of their journey at hand, they were doubting their further guidance and protection.

The Israelites were not deserted. Even in their beclouded sense of things, when spiritual reality seemed to them to be a distant unreality, they were supplied with the help that they needed at the moment. They had Moses, the Law-giver. Where they faltered, he upheld. When they were afraid of the future, he reassured them with God's gracious promises until they were able to say (Numbers 14:40), "Lo, we be here, and will go up unto the place which the Lord hath promised." History records that they did finally reach the land of Canaan and receive the fruition of their labors.

* * *

Do we ever doubt what the future holds for us, even though we have seen ample evidence of divine guidance and divine protection? The Bible designates God by many names, but none carry more comfort to the struggling heart than the name of Love. Divine Love, creative and sustaining Principle, never forsakes man. In Genesis we read, "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good" (Genesis 1:31). It would be as impossible for God, the divine Love that made all good, including man, to cease His care of man as for the principle of mathematics eventually to withdraw its support of the idea that two times two equals four.

There is reason for us to rejoice in the revelation to this age of the true nature of God and His creation, man. Christian Science reveals God not as a person who may intervene by request in the affairs of men, but as divine Love, whose care for man supersedes human ways and means. With such a God there is no unconquerable evil, either now or in the future. God, divine Love, furnishes man now and always, in all ways, with sustenance, with spiritual supply.

* * *

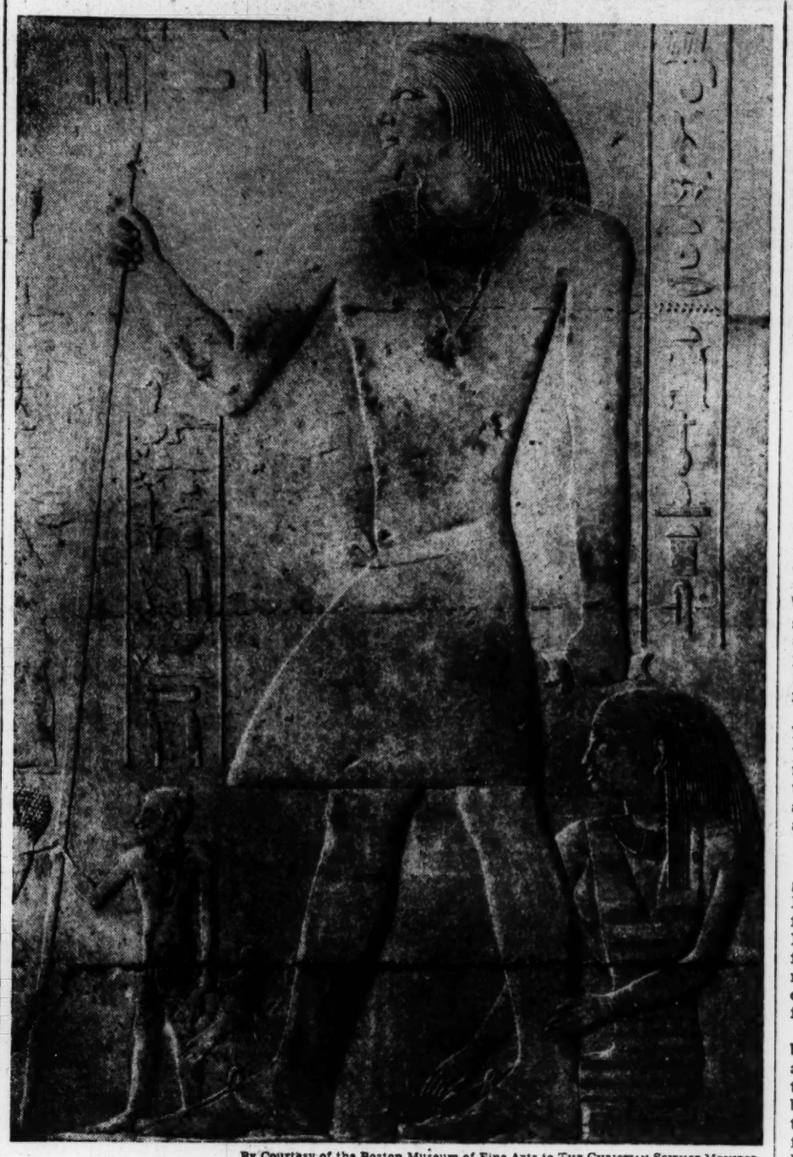
Consider for a moment the definition of God as given in Science and Health (p. 587), a definition which helps us to recognize God's nature and to obey His laws understandingly, thus reaping the benefits of ripening experience and fruition: "GOD. The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence."

This concept of God admits of no basis for evil, or derangement of any kind. All the experience of the Israelites led them to the renewing of their faith in God's care for them. Their path was tortuous much of the time, yet it was not necessarily so, for had they ceased their bickering doubts and turned wholeheartedly to God, instead of only spasmodically giving Him full power over their affairs, then their way would have been more direct and their journey speedier.

* * *

So today, with our future yet to be drawn into the outlines of the present, let us accept God as He is, as divine Life, Truth, and Love, and admit no other power or presence. Let us heed the counsel of the Master, Christ Jesus (John 12:36), "While ye have light, believe in the light, that ye may be the children of light." Let us recognize that God, divine Love, guards us in all our experiences and His hand is our steady guide both now and ever. Sooner or later we must accept this conclusion; let us come to it early, yea, at once. Then shall we find not only the present good, but the future filled with promise.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TI, A ROYAL EGYPTIAN ARCHITECT: *Painted by Joseph Lindon Smith*

THIS RELIEF is a portrait of the royal architect, Ti. He supervised the construction of the pyramids at Sakkara for the Kings Neferirkara and Neferefra during the Fifth Dynasty (2560-2420 B. C.). His own mastaba was one of the most richly decorated tombs of the period. On the walls were reliefs representing dancers and singers, describing ceremonies of devotional offering, and portraying the supervision of the builders.

Here we see the royal architect in the conventional representation developed by the early Egyptian carvers in relief. His shoulders are turned frontally to the spectator while his waist and legs are in profile. Ti's wife sits reticently beside him, while a slave stands beyond clutching a fowl. The intermediary spaces are judiciously filled with hieroglyphics. The wigs of the architect and his wife are meticulously shown, as are their ornate collars and necklaces.

Joseph Lindon Smith is Honorary Curator of Egyptian Art of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. He has made a number of these paintings, working directly from the original tombs and preparing as accurate and faithful a transcript of the ancient decorations as possible.

City of Lights

ONCE I SAW New York floating in the sky, a magic city of lights suspended between darkness and daylight, between sea and stars. Through the porthole I couldn't believe what my eyes clearly descried—the towers of lower Manhattan shaped of lights and separated from their bases in a buoyant cluster.

I have seen the crowns of those same towers unfurling like giant multicolored flowers in a garden of dimmed-out stars (only the stars were dimmed out in those days). I have looked down upon them, a vast shimmering field of lights receding in all directions, from big globes to tiny globules to twinkles on a far horizon.

* * *

My New York is an illuminated pie-in-the-sky. It is made of segments (maybe they're figments) that can never be fitted into a rounded whole. Some of them are rectangular, being set in the framework of hotel windows. Others are curlicues—as of subway or top-of-the-bus rides, the swirl of a rushing taxi's course, the spiraling elevated. And others are the diagonals of ferry crossings, the straight lines of cross-town street cars. It is an assortment of irregular and sometimes bizarre motifs that make a jigsaw puzzle with more than half the pieces lacking. For how can a mere Bostonian really know New York?

In that perpendicular city I gradually learned that the place to live is as near the top as possible. There the cacophony of night softens into a lullaby. There it is sure to be a room-with-a-view. I began (long ago) on the eighth floor of a downtown hotel and worked my way up.

* * *

Of course these days one is fortunate to get any room at all. One recent experience I had was in a suite several sizes too large for me where I was continually getting lost. I'd look and look and was nowhere to be found, and suddenly there I was in another room. There was a view, too. 'Way up on top of the high buildings that walled it in were four square inches of sky.

But in prewar times one was likely to become attached to a room and return to it again and again. So I returned to the downtown hotel until the early swish of a porter's broom broke once too often into the thin tissues of slumber. Next time the entire family tried the twelfth floor, midtown. From here you could look up to see the morning sun glinting the tip of the Chrysler Building, hollowing out the clefts of the setbacks, or look out to where it was spraying its fresh beams on a spot of river.

* * *

Here was luxury—running ice-water, a carnation with breakfast by room service. The carpet was thick and supple, the furniture mahogany or nearly so, and there were a few prints of Old Paris and Old New York. When the children first saw it they exclaimed: "Oh, this is much grander than home! Now mother can live like a lady!" But a parade of fire-engines hooting and bellowing through all the nights soon made another change desirable.

There was a little chintz-hung room on the twentieth floor, somewhat farther uptown. It had a single floral painting and a bronze gong concealed the radio in the wall; a red waste-basket by the desk, red apples with the newspaper and magazines under the reading lamp—the view was all inside. Except that a moon was just around the corner, above the warm lighted flanks of other buildings close around.

* * *

Then there was the vista of Central Park in winter-white, the ducks gathered in their icy headquarters on the pond, the architectural frieze surrounding the rocks and evergreenery exuding a brief afterglow, a few panes here and there tossing back the sun's last rays before they all turned on their own spectacular geometry of lights.

From the twenty-second floor black midgets walked the parkways, and the taxis lined up on the plaza (there was only one horse-cab then) were shining yellow bugs. At night the stars came down and filled the space between earth and sky.

* * *

Almost anywhere in New York (if you are high enough) you will find this same end-of-day performance of earth and sky meeting and blending into a world of lights. You may have the sweep of the Hudson before you, and there will be the daytime flow of shadow and sunlight over castellated hills, the sparkle of birds (and airplanes) in flight, and even now, by night, the small necessary lights moving on the river, erupting from shore to shore.

Or if you choose the East River, there across the roof gardens, between the painted water tanks and the chimney-pots, boats and bridges, land and water and sky merge nightly into one. But one does not require riverscapes. To enter my latest room (on the twenty-ninth floor) at nightfall was to be greeted by a spangled screen, a mosaic of bright patterns mounting to the stars. All I missed was the gorgeous tiaras the tall proud buildings used to wear.

* * *

Through slanting strokes of rain, through snow, fog, or brownout, the wonder city burns against the sky, more fantastic than any of its billboards, tangible only in fragments, floating forever beyond full grasp.

Now when I watch the slow crowds shuffling and swelling through Times Square, or the audiences that different types of entertainment attract, I realize how many countless New Yorks there are: that each is made up of a separate set of segments (or figments), fragmentary, incomplete.

To me it is still the city of lights, and I know that lights cast shadows. But the lights predominate in my illuminated pie-in-the-sky with gaps that never can be filled.

MARGARET LLOYD

Wood Fire Strategy

THE PRIVILEGE OF lighting the first hearth fire is something I claim in my quality as a husband and father. I have yet to meet that modest violet who does not cheerfully admit that he can build a fire better than anyone else. Many visitors politely and kindly take my wood and kindling from my hands. Each has his own method. Some put the kindling on the bottom, some on the top; some stack the wood like a tepee, others like a log cabin. Some will use no paper, others can do nothing without a Cape Cod lighter. But there is but one requisite of a fire, that it should burn. A fire is like a woman. It needs both love and authority. For myself I like best to woo it with pine, both as kindling and logwood. Pine burns brighter and hotter, and needs less kindling than any other wood. It has the sweetest odor and sizzles contentedly. What good is a cat that does not purr, a chestnut that will not pop, or a log that cannot sing?—From "An Almanac for Moderns," by DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE. (New York: Putnam.)

וויי אזוי צו בעגריסען די צוקונפט

אן אינטערעסאנט בערוכט אין דעם דרייצעהנטען פון די ערי-מאהוהגען פון א גרופע מענשען, וועלכע זיינען בע-שלחם געווארען צו זייער פיהרער צו זיין עסטם אין זייער גלויבען אין דער צוקונפט. דיזע מענשען, די אידען, וואס משה רבנו, האט ארויסגעפיהרט פון מצרים, וואו זיי זיינען געווען פערשקלאפט, האבען עניהרונג גרייכט דעם לאנד פון כנען. אויסער זיי זיינען צעקומען צו דיזען לאנד זייערע קינדער, וואס זיי האבען אויסגעקוקט אויף דער צוקונפט. זיי האבען גוטע זאכען פון דעם לאנד געהערט, אז עס פלעגט פליסען מילך און האניג," נור אויך אז עס איז דא אויך גרויסע שוועריגקייטען. זיי האבען דאס לאנד אויסגעקוקט, אבער זיי האבען אויך געהערט אז אין דעם לאנד וואוינען מענשען פון גרויסער גרייס. זיי האבען זיך אבער נישט דערשראקען, זיי האבען זיך פארלאזט אויף גאט, אז ער וועט זיי ברענגען אין דעם לאנד כנען. זיי האבען זיך נישט דערשראקען פאר דער צוקונפט, וואס עס זיי פער-זיכערט מיט גאנצער זיכערקייט, אז ער וועט זיי שוץ גע-בען. זיי האבען עס נישט פארגעסען, וואס ער האט זיי פון מצרים ארויסגעפיהרט מיט גרויסע נסים. (ספר במדבר יד:40). „זקת, מיר זיינען דא, און מיר וועלען ארויפגיין צו דעם ארט וואס גאט האט אונז צוגעזאגט." ענדליך, נאך דער הינטאנאנד, האבען זיי דערגרייכט דעם לאנד כנען און האבען בעקומען דעם שכר פון זייערע בעשטרע-בונגען.

* * *

צוויי זאלען מיר וועלן וואס די צוקונפט האלט אונז פון אונז, אפילו וועלן מיר האבען שוין געהאט ענגוג בעוויי, אז גאט פיהרט אונז, און בעשיצט אונזער די ביבעל בעציונגען גאט מיט פולע נעמען, אבער קיין נאמען שאפט נישט מיט אזוי פולע פערזיכט צו דעם אשטרענגונגען תהלים וויי דער נאמען פון ליבע. די נעמליכע ליבע, דאס שאפענדע און אויפ-האלטענדע פרינציפ, פערלאזט נישט דעם מענשען קיין מאל. אין דעם ספר בראשית לעזען מיר, „גאט האט געזעהן אלעס וואס ער האט געמאכט, און זעה, עס איז געווען זעהר גוט" (בראשית א:31). עס וואלט פונקט אזוי אומלויגליך נעווען פאר גאט, די נעמליכע ליבע, וואס האט אלץ דינג געמאכט גוט, אויפצוהערען אכטונג צו נעמען אויף און בעזארגען דעם מענשען ווי עס וואלט אונמעגליך נעווען פאר דעם פרינציפ פון מאטעמאטיק ענדליך אויפצוהערען צו שטיצען די אידעע, אז צוויי מאל צוויי זיינען פיער.

מיר האבען נעכונג אורזאכע וואהרום מיר זאלען זיך נישט פערלאזען אויף דעם דריטען קאפיטעל פון ספר במדבר דערצעהלט פון די ער-מאהוהגען פון א גרופע מענשען, וועלכע זיינען בע-שלחם געווארען בא

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1944

Allied Air Blitz From Italy Augmen ts Devastating Raids From Britain

Spanish Shippers Warned Not to Carry Contraband

United Nations claim evidence of illegal trade in both directions across Atlantic—Blame placed on ships' crews, and greater care urged on lines in selection of personnel.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Sharp warnings have been issued to Spanish shipping offices and agents connected with the South American maritime trade by representatives of the United Nations, it is learned from reliable sources here, following fresh cases implicating members of ships' crews in the carriage of contraband in both directions across the South Atlantic.

It is not intimated here that the ship operators or agents are parties to the illegal traffic, but it is felt that stricter supervision should be arranged in the recruiting and vigilance of personnel aboard the merchant ships which are given "naviceris" for the South American trade, and especially those, in the great majority, proceeding to the neutral ports of Argentina.

At the present time, thanks to Allied generosity with the Franco regime, though more out of sympathy with semi-starving Spanish people, the substantial fleet of the Ybarra Company is increasing and expediting voyages to the River Plate to carry away the 1,000,000 tons of Argentine wheat and other foodstuffs purchased largely on credit. These voyages afford many temptations to Spanish seamen—and to their officers—to carry Axis money and valuables to South American havens or pay offices, and to return with materials and articles of which the Nazis are in desperate need.

Uruguayan Warning

A warning note was sounded in another quarter here. It came from Dr. Alberto Guani, the Uruguayan representative, in a statement before the Emergency Consultative Committee for the Political Defense of the Continent.

He declared that the recent victories of the United Nations should cause no slackening of the defense measures of the Americas.

Dr. Guani added that the anti-American activities carried out by Axis agents on the continent, far from decreasing, were actually on the increase, as had been proved by the many cases of espionage and "fifth column" work brought to light recently in South America.

Although secrecy is usually maintained at the Committee meetings, it is understood that concern has been created by the increasing number of espionage cases involving Spanish ships and crews engaged in maritime traffic with South American ports.

Money and Diamonds

In mid-December the police of this city seized two members of the Spanish steamship Monte Amboto when it called here en route to Buenos Aires. These men, both Spaniards, carried $1,200 in "pocket money" and a "quantity of diamonds" of many times that monetary value. Even more suspicious was the discovery aboard of considerable documentation relating to Axis espionage organization in South America. This, however, may prove useful to investigators for the United Nations.

The names of the two Spaniards have not been divulged. The men remain under arrest. It has been elicited that the money and diamonds were being smuggled from Europe as one of many means of financing Axis espionage and sabotage in South American centers. The difficulties of utilizing local funds have increased of late, even in Argentina, because of the strict supervision of bank accounts and currency transfers.

Wallace Puts Income Need At 130 Billions

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace predicted that a postwar national income of more than $130,000,000,000 will be needed to pay interest on the national debt and provide full employment.

At the same time, he said a $40,000,000,000 curtailment in war production is probable when the war in Europe ends, adding:

"This would conceivably cost the jobs of more than 10,000,000 men, unless plans are made."

He said it was "commonly understood" that Bernard Baruch soon would submit a report on the subject to Economic Stabilization Director James Byrnes and that the report undoubtedly would contain suggestions as to how the Government may help business finance its reconversion.

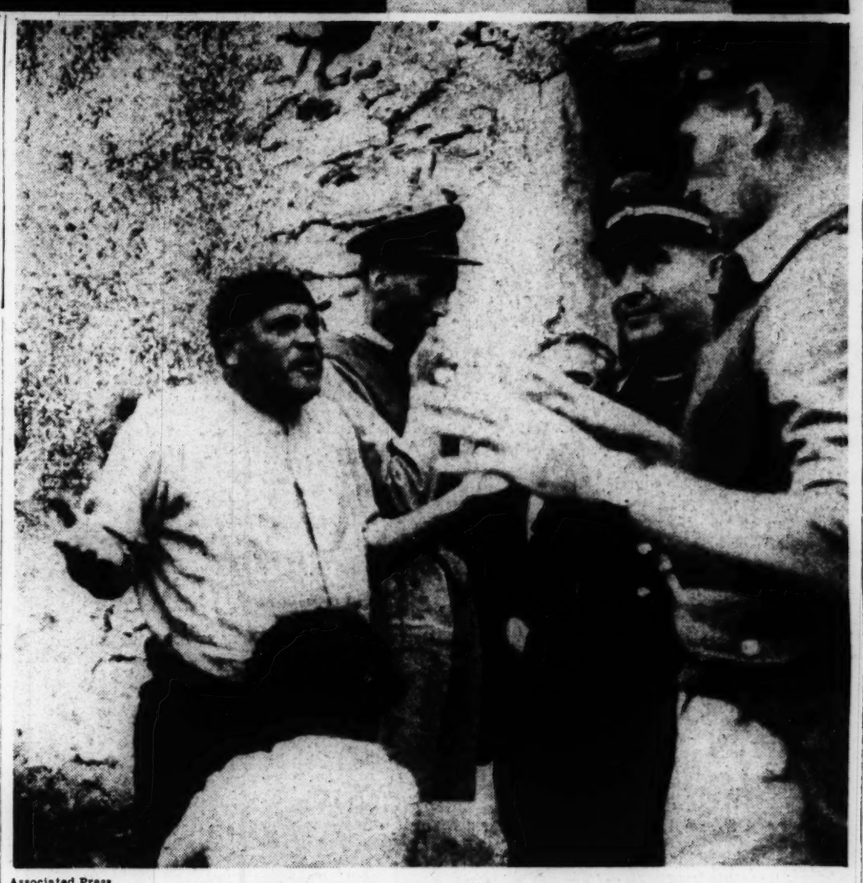
He coupled his prediction with an attack on "big business isolationists" who, he said, hope to resume profitable relationships with big German trusts after the war.

Speaking to 400 labor, political, and liberal leaders at an employment and reconversion conference sponsored by the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee, the Vice-President said:

"I do not propose in this talk to say just what the Government ought to do with regard to post-war employment. But, I do say that, inasmuch as the Government had to take full responsibility for getting co-operation from all groups to convert our economy from peace to war, it will have to take equal responsibility for converting from war to peace."

He said the postwar national debt load would be $200,000,000,000 and that only through the maximum productive use of labor would the Government be able to keep up interest payments.

"This means a national income in excess of $130,000,000,000," he added.



Associated Press

Allied Military Government at Work in Italy

Upper: Italian civilians who want to see AMG officials must first state their business to these British and American sergeants. In line are persons wanting business licenses, travel permits, seeking to protest rules of lesser AMG officials, offering their services, or asking AMG to find their brother in Brooklyn, whom they haven't heard from in years. Lower: This Italian landowner apparently is expressing his lack of understanding at the predicament in which he finds himself when AMG officials discover he has declared only one third of his holding of wheat. All of his wheat has been confiscated. He is to be tried for hoarding before an AMG civil-affairs officer, who may make the confiscation permanent and also fine him if he is found guilty.

Two-Edged Sword Swings Night and Day Over Reich

Whole orbit of Hitler-held territory brought within range of United Nations heavy bombers as rebuilt Foggia network of airfields launches attack from south upon key points in Fortress Europa.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALGIERS, Algeria Jan. 17—The thousand-bomber-plane Allied raids from Italian airfields supplementary to those launched from Britain are a threat which the Germans see rising in the scale of attacks from the new Allied bases behind the Fifth and Eighth Army lines.

The destruction of German air installations, supply centers, and communications from theis quarter intensifies progressively as part of the over-all plan for the coming Allied invasion of Europe and it promises to become even more concentrated and ruthless than the blitz from Britain has been so far. This is because the new bases from which I recently returned are being used to knit the operations of day-and-night bombers closer than ever before.

This is possible because the number of targets to receive attention from Italy is smaller than that attacked from Britain and less dispersal of effort is called for, so the day and night bombers can regularly go after the same objectives within the space of a few hours as they have done in the past week.

Two Methods

The scheme can work two days: Either American Flying Fortresses and Liberators go in first for the daylight high-altitude precision work with the intention that the destruction they do shall leave fires burning to guide the British Wellingtons at night, or the Wellingtons open the proceedings and the next day the Americans catch the enemy suffering from the immediate effect, impede the foe's efforts to deal with them, and pile havoc upon havoc.

The effect in some places has been such that no effort has been made to repair raid damage, and formerly valuable sources of production or distribution have had to be written off by the Germans.

This throws a fresh burden on existing establishments or entails the establishment of new ones in the still wide but steadily diminishing field for Nazi dispersal. Wherever German production goes, the American and British bombers propose to go after it. The nearer to the German-held territory their bases can be installed, the easier this task becomes. Hence the value of the airfields in Italy.

Measure of Success

The accurate measure of Allied military success so far is not the disappointingly slow progress of the land forces toward Rome. That is far less important than the build-up south of the bitterly contested battle line for the heavy aerial bombardment now taking place.

This build-up has been a slow process inevitably, for the dogs of modern war are wagged by their tails—the supply lines stretching thousands of miles across sea and land.

It is only a matter of hours to fly heavy bombers to a new base big enough to receive them, but it is a matter of months to insure their regular operation when they get there, especially when a thorough job of demolition has been done by the Nazis before they pulled out, as was the case of some of the airfields I saw in Italy not long after the Germans had been driven from them. They seemed in worse shape than the classic ruins of Pompeii.

Bases Transformed

Since then, they have been transformed by a great feat of American - British co - operation. First, they were worked on so that the light and medium bombers could use them. Then the "heavies" were able to move in. Now a great new strategic air offensive from them is gathering momentum at the same time the land forces receive increased tactical support.

Taking the great network of airfields on the Foggia plains as the center of concentric bombing-range rings, for example, the radii of these show Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece, and German-held Italy within a 400-mile flight; Bulgaria, Hungary, and Austria within 500 miles; southern Germany, Czechoslovakia, and central Rumania within 600 miles; northern Rumania, southern Poland, and Berlin within 800 miles.

To the area of attack which these measurements indicate, the Germans have moved a great deal of their war production in order to avoid attack from the west, but they have not been able to protect them yet with anything like the antiaircraft defenses which bombers from Britain have to face. An enormously increased strain is going to be put on Nazi flak resources as the air onslaught from the south grows.

Although the raiders from Britain have had to run the gantlet of everything the enemy could put up, the Germans could not stop them. There certainly is no reason to suppose they can stop what is coming to them from Italy and North Africa in the not too distant future.

Contraction of Nazi Defense

The contraction of the German defensive perimeter in Russia, Poland, and Italy, like subsequent contractions the Nazis may be forced to make by withdrawals from other formerly occupied territories, promises to permit an increasing concentration of defenses for the protection of Germany itself. But if the Germans move back, the Allied advanced air bases can move forward.

There is so much Allied material available for use at so many points around this perimeter and so much damage has been done along the Nazi communications that their advantage of holding the interior line in Europe is no longer the commanding one, as it used to be when they were on the offensive or potential offensive everywhere and the Allies were rushing around the outside of the widening circle trying to meet or forestall fresh emergencies at the Germans' will.

The circle now is a wall of Allied steel which commits Germany to a war of defense, and over that wall, from various points of the compass, will fly thousands of bombers day after day, night after night, before and while the Allied armies move up.

American-Polish Unionists Organize Labor Council

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 17 (AP)—A nation-wide American-Polish Labor Council was organized here yesterday at a conference of leaders of the American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, and railroad unions.

The organizations claim to represent more than 600,000 Polish-American trade unionists.

Leo Krzycki of New York, National Vice-President of the C. I. O. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and President of the American Slav Congress, was elected President of the newly formed council by delegates from Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts.

The council went on to record as endorsing the recent Allied decisions of Teheran and praised the leadership of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Krzycki emphasized the new council was not a nationalistic organization and that it sought to enlist the support of all laboring people of Polish descent.

He said certain Polish-American groups "have recently indulged in an orgy of criticism of the foreign policy of the United States.

"They have called upon the Polish-American community to repudiate this nation's foreign policy," he added. "The Moscow pact has been described by these groups as 'a second Munich, only worse.'" . . . Much of their criticism is of a character bordering on sedition."

Mr. Krzycki declared the Polish-American community in general welcomed the fullest collaboration with Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China in winning the war and planning the peace.

Churchill-de Gaulle Parley Sets Basis for Co-operation

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, Algeria, Jan. 17 (AP)—Agreement upon some French participation in new assaults upon Europe has been reached by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Gen. Charles de Gaulle at a "most cordial" conference at Marrakesh, Morrow, it was announced over the week end.

The British Premier, fully recovered from his indisposition, agreed with the French Committee of National Liberation head on the necessity fror a close relationship between France and Britain, but was reported to have reserved for the Allied military command any decision on supplying arms to anti-Nazis within France.

The Allied High Command policy has followed the advice of Gen. Henri Giraud, Commander in Chief of French forces, to send arms to trained French soldiers rather than to the "underground." General de Gaulle, in a recent speech before the French Assembly, declared the Aliles had not sent enough help to French Patriots despite "long and dolorous negotiations."

An official French announcement of the meeting said the two leaders reviewed "the principal questions interesting to Franco-British relations as well as the different aspects for co-operation for a common victory."

Among other questions which the leaders discussed were establishment of a provisional French Government after the invasion and pending treason trials of some former high-ranking French leaders on whose behalf British and American leaders are said to have made "informal inquiries."

General de Gaulle was accompanied by Gaston Palowski, his chief political adviser. Lord Beaverbrook, who is Lord Privy Seal, and Alfred Duff Cooper, British representative of the French National Committee, also sat in on the conference. Mr. Churchill was invited to review French troops and stood with General de Gaulle as French planes wheeled overhead and the native and European population cheered.

Food and Agriculture Setup Planned by United Nations

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—General aims of the United Nations toward raising the living standards of peoples under their jurisdiction were disclosed Jan. 15 in a preamble to the proposed constitution establishing a food and agriculture organization of the United Nations.

The disclosure came in an address at the Seventh Metropolitan Opera Victory Rally by Lester B. Pearson, Canadian Minister Counsellor to Washington, who quoted what he called the preamble and the first article of the proposed constitution.

He said the constitution would be proposed by an interim commission now convened in Washington, which took up the task upon recommendation of the participants in the international Hot Springs conference on food.

The preamble of the constitution, which Mr. Pearson said would be submitted to the 44 governments represented by the interim commission, said:

"The United Nations, being determined: To work separately and together to the end that want and the fear of want shall be progressively abolished;

"To take all measures within their power to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of peoples under their jurisdiction; to improve the efficiency of agricultural production and distribution;

"And being resolved to co-operate internationally for the achievement of these ends;

"Hereby establish the food and agriculture organization of the United Nations, which shall be governed by the provisions of this constitution, and through which the United Nations agree to report to one another on the measures taken and the progress achieved."

Article 1 of the proposed constitution, the Minister said, set forth the purposes of the organization as promotion of common welfare "by furthering separate and collective action by member nations to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living;" securing of "improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products;" bettering "the condition of rural populations," and contribution "towards an expanding world economy."

British Waiting for Churchill To Settle Urgent Matters

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 17—News of Prime Minister Churchill's complete recovery at Marrakesh in French Morrocco is linked here today with strong hope that the Premier will soon be back in Westminster to take over direction in many urgent matters.

So far as Britain is concerned, the stage is all set for a new phase of intense action in the world drama. A second front is poised for launching; Parliament is about to open an historic session which will lay the foundations of a future Britain; and in world affairs the Russo-Polish disagreement over Poland's boundaries has now reached a stage where future international relationship for settling world problems may well be in balance.

Mr. Churchill's meeting with Gen. Charles De Gaulle at Marrakesh is warmly welcomed in Britain as pointing to closer understanding and co-operation between Britain and France after a period of difficulties. Some commentators go so far as to say that the traditional entente cordiale with France has been renewed.

But any clarification in relations with France seems for the time being to be overshadowed by complexities of the Russo-Polish affair. Prospects of the Polish government in London reaching agreement with the Russians appear to have receded.

The presence of Mr. Churchill in London to direct the British part in the Russo-Polish situation would be widely appreciated. There are admissions here today that Britain is beginning to be handicapped by the Premier's absence.

Marines' Publication Just Grew Up And Spreads Cheer All Over World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARINE CORPS BASE, San Diego, Calif.—A "war baby" service publication that, like Topsy, "just grew up," has just celebrated its second anniversary.

Started in the confusion which existed a month after Pearl Harbor, the Marine Corps Chevron was a pioneer among service papers of World War II. Beginning as an area publication with only a few thousand circulation, the Leatherneck weekly paused on its second birthday to gaze with no little astonishment on a circulation that literally encircles the globe.

For, unique among service papers, Chevron follows Marines wherever they go, and tattered copies are passed from hand to hand among Marines from Iceland to Coco Solo and from Ireland to the foxholes on atolls in the South Pacific.

A weekly of, by and for the fighting men of the Marine Corps, Chevron has carried in its columns some of the finest accounts written about the war—the work of the former newspapermen who are now crack Leatherneck combat correspondents.

Originally a four-page tabloid paper distributed only to Marines in the San Diego area, Chevron has grown with the Corps and today publishes 16 to 28 pages weekly and has a circulation within sight of the 100,000 mark.

In the Southern California area, where so many Leatherneck ground and air training activities are located, nearly every Marine gets a copy of Chevron on Saturday mornings. Until late each Friday night, a crew of recruits works long and hard wrapping and mailing the bundles which bear the "fleet post office" addresses indicating that they are destined for Marines elsewhere in the nation and overseas.

Clothes Rations Due To Stay in Britain

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Jan. 17—Clothes rationing in Britain "will not end with the war," according to the President of the British Board of Trade, Mr. Hugh Dalton. Quoted by the British Radio, Mr. Dalton said the coupon system would insure fair distribution during the period when the nation adjusts itself to peacetime conditions.

Speaking of the lesson of 1918, when controls were removed too soon, Mr. Dalton recalled the false prosperity and rocketing prices. Public opinion, he said, would demand this time the avoidance of inflation and trade depression which inevitably follow. Mr. Dalton did not estimate how long the control would be maintained, but said it should "go on as long as is necessary to give us a smooth switch-over from war to peace."

Russian Use Of Bazooka Held Nazis

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—An intimation that the United States hastened to give Russia the secret of the Bazooka gun to help the Red Army battle Nazi tank attacks came Jan. 16 from an Army ordnance expert.

Col. H. W. Miller of the Ordnance Reserve, writing in the military publication Army Ordnance, reported that "the newly developed American rocket gun" was among the weapons the Soviets used in stopping the Nazi attempt to break through at Kursk and Orel with gigantic mass attacks of tanks in June, 1943.

The fact that Red forces were armed with the Bazooka as of that date indicated that no great time elapsed between the first battle tests of the gun in the landings in North Africa in November, 1942, and delivery of plans or guns or both to the Russians.

Because construction of the Bazooka gun itself is comparatively simple (although the manufacture of the rocket projectile is more complicated), it is quite possible the Russians manufactured their own weapons from blueprints and a sample gun.

Colonel Miller said that the rocket gun was used by the Russians along with their own artillery of various calibers, high-velocity anti-tank guns and highly effective and often-used bottle of flaming gasoline to destroy 3,000 German tanks during a two-weeks period on the Dursk and Orel lines.

Scroll Given to Trippe

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Juan Terry Trippe, President of Pan-American Airways was awarded the Explorers Club's annual scroll Jan. 15 for "far-sighted pioneering and exploration by air." Mr. Trippe received the award at the Club's 40th annual dinner, attended by 500 explorers and guests.

U. S.-British Bombers Reported With Soviets

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 17

A report came from the German-controlled Vichy Radio today that a new strategic bombing force is being built up in Russia in which British and American heavy bombers may join Soviet aircraft in attacking eastern German areas.

Although the report has received no Allied confirmation, several London sources have suggested such a step was logical on the basis of the three-power Teheran conferences.

The radiocast was recorded by the Daily Express and its air reporter commented, "It is possible that Stirling four-engined bombers, which no longer are mentioned with any frequency as being used by the Bomber Command, are to join the Russian heavy-bomber force."

Rabbi Sees Gain Of True Religion In Combat Troops

NAPLES, Italy, Jan. 17 (AP)—On the basis of observations made in a tour of many war fronts, Rabbi Barnett Brickner of the National Jewish Welfare Board says he believes that American fighting men will demand "more true religion and less dogma in their churches" when they return from overseas.

"There is a greater response to religion now than there was from the same men when they were civilians," says Rabbi Brickner, who is administrative chairman of the Board's Committee on Army and Navy Religious Activities and Rabbi of the Euclid Avenue Temple in Cleveland. "This is not a temporary thing. It endures after the men come out of combat."

The Rabbi said there also had been a decrease in narrow religious denominationalism and racial prejudice among the troops.

Russian Guerrilla Arrives in Moscow Acclaimed as Hero

MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (AP) — Tass News Agency said Jan. 14 that Col. Victor Liventsov, commander of a White Russian Guerrilla Brigade, had arrived in Moscow after 2½ years of operations behind German lines to discover that he had been twice decorated with the Order of the Red Banner and had been given the title of "Hero of the Soviet Union."

A village school teacher in White Russia before the war, Colonel Liventsov's brigade was credited with killing several thousand German troops and the destruction of a "huge quantity of Fascist equipment," including between 20 and 30 trains.

The Germans were said to have placed a price of 100,000 marks on the guerrilla leader's head.

Colonel Liventsov transferred the last detachment of his brigade to the Regular Red Army Jan. 4, Tass said.

Parts for Vital Autos Put on Sale in India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Spare parts for specified makes of motor vehicles are on sale in British India to owners whose units are considered sufficiently essential, the sales of which are under a Transport Controller in each province, the United States Department of Commerce stated recently.

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	850,000
Previous day's sales	661,940
1944 volume to date	9,127,620
1943 volume to date	7,814,607

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	50.8	Prev day	50.6
Month ago	49.5	Year ago	42.7
'43-4 high	53.3	'43-4 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	+ ⅛
Abbott Lab pf4	† 10	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ¾
Adams Exp 1g	9	11	10¾	10⅞	
Adams-Millis1¾g	2	29	29	29	
Air Reduction 1a	5	41¼	41	41	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	27	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
Alleghany Corp	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Alleghany pf xw	8	26	25¼	25¼	— ¾
Alleg pf 5.30 ww	10	25⅞	25½	25½	— ½
Alleg pr pf	1	40	40	40	— ¼
Alleg Lud Stl .2g	7	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	— ¼
Allen Indust ¾g	4	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Allied Mills 2g	5	31¼	30¾	30¾	— ⅜
Allied Strs 1	13	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Allis-Chlmfg 1¼g	10	39½	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem 1	5	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
Amal Leather	10	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Amal Leath pf 1k	1	30	30	30	+1½
Amerada Pet ¾e	2	86½	86	86	+ ¾
AmAgChDel 1.20a	2	31½	31	31	
Am Airlines 1½g	4	60	59⅜	59⅜	— ⅝
Am Bank N 20e	5	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
Am Bosch	214	15½	13⅜	14⅞	+ ⅜
Am BrakeS 1.80g	3	37⅞	37½	37⅞	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	31	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Am Can 3	5	84⅞	84½	84⅝	— ⅛
Am Can pf 7	† 30	173¾	173½	173½	
Am Car & Fdy 4g	5	36	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅜
Am C&F pf 1.40g	1	71	71	71	— ⅛
Am Ch&Cable 2	6	23¾	23⅜	23¾	
Am Chicle 4a	†130	110	109	109	—1½
Am Colortype ¾g	3	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅜
Am Distill	24	112⅛	110⅛	111	— ½
§ Am Distill stpd	2	50½	49⅜	49⅜	—1⅝
Am Export L 2	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
Am For Pow	5	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Am&FP 2pf	11	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
Am Hide & Leath	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
AmHomePd 2.40a	1	66	66	66	
Am Ice	6	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Am Interna 1½g	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Invest Ill .60	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Am Inv IIIpf2½g †	10	46	46	46	
Am Locom ½g	28	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	— ¼
Am Locom pf 7	2	83½	83⅛	83½	+ ½
Am M&Fdy .80	14	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
Am Metal 1½g	3	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Am Metal pf 6	† 90	120	120	120	
Am Pow & Lt	15	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	12	47¼	46½	46⅝	— ⅜
Am P&L $5 pf	11	42⅜	41½	41⅝	— ⅞
AmRad&StS .40g	53	10	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill 1g	25	13¾	13¼	13⅜	— ⅜
AmRolMpf 4½	†270	66⅜	65¼	66¼	+ ¾
Am Safety Raz 1g	2	14½	14¼	14¼	
Am ShipBldg 3g	† 10	28	28	28	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2a	4	38½	38¼	38¼	— ¼
Am Smelt&Ref †	50	148	148	148	
Am Snuff .60e	17	43	43	43	— ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	29	26⅞	26⅛	26¾	+ ¼
Am Stores 1ae	7	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
Am Stove .30e	*2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	30	30	30	
Am Sugar pf 7	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	+1
Am Sumat Tpo 2g	2	29	28⅝	29	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	39	156⅝	156½	156½	— ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	— ¼
Am Tob B 3a	5	62⅛	61½	61½	— ⅞
Am Tob pf 6	† 10	143¼	143¼	143¼	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs 1½g	3	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Am Viscose 1.5e	7	45¾	45	45	
Am Wat Wks	52	7	6⅞	7	
Am Woolen	7	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Am Woolpf 8g	7	69¾	68¾	69¾	+1¼
Am Zinc L & S	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
AnacondaCop2½g	31	25½	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
Armour & Co	16	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
Armour&Co prpf3k	1	84	84	84	+ ½
ArmstrongCk1.25g	6	39¾	39½	39½	
Artloom Corp .55g	2	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
Assd Dry Goods 1g	3	13⅞	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
Assd DGd 1pf 6	† 40	65	64¾	64¾	— ¼
Atch T&SF 1¼e	29	58⅜	57¾	58	+ ¼
Atch T&S F pf 5	3	4	84	84	+ ½
Atl.Coast Line 3g	18	28¼	27¼	27½	— ¾
Atl Refining 1g	19	26	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4	† 70	111	110¼	110¼	— ¾
Atlas Corp 1½g	15	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
AtlasPowd3½g	†310	57¾	56⅝	57¼	+ ⅜
Atlas Pow pf 5	† 5	1 5	1 5	115	—1
Aust N pf A3½g	† 90	72	71½	71¾	—1¼
Aviation Co .20g	28	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Baldwin Loco ctf1½g	44	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
Balt & Ohio	24	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	
Balt & Ohio pf	33	11⅞	11½	11¾	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
Bang&Ar pf1¾k	† 40	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Barber Asph	10	25½	25	25	— ½
Barker pf 2¼	†	43½	43½	43½	— ½
Barnsdall Oil .60a	6	17	16¾	16¾	
Bath Ir Works 1e	12	16	15⅞	15⅞	
Beatrice Cream 1e	3	34½	34¼	34¼	+ ½
Bench Nut Pk 4a	1	16	16	16	
Belding-Hem .80	5	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Bell Airc 1a	17	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3	3	34¾	34½	34½	+ ¼
Benef In Ln 1.35g	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	2	37½	37	37½	
Best Foods ½e	8	15¾	15½	15½	
Beth Steel 6	14	59⅜	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf 2	1	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
Blr & Decker 1.60	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox .60g	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Bliss&Laugh 1½g	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
Boeing Airplane2g	12	14¾	14	14	— ¼
Bohn Al & Br 3g	1	46½	46½	46½	— ½
Bon Ami A 4	† 30	92¼	92¾	92¾	
Bon Ami B 2½	† 30	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
Borden Co 1½g	6	29⅞	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	14	35½	35⅜	35½	+ ¼
Bond Strs 2g	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
Boston & Maine	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Bower Roll B ⅛e	2	38⅜	38⅛	38½	+ ½
Braniff Airw .60	7	13½	13¼	13¾	— ¼
Bridgeport Br 1	4	9⅜	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	6	27¾	27⅝	27¾	— ⅛
Bristol-My 1.90g	3	44⅞	44	44⅞	+1⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ½g	1	15¼	14¼	15¼	
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	6	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Budd Mfg		3⅜	7⅛	6⅞	— ⅜
Budd Mfg pf	† 50	102½	101¾	101¾	—1¼
Budd Mfg5.5pf5	†220	51¾	50⅞	51	— ¾
Buda Wheel ⅛g	4	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge 2g	2	18	17	18	+ ¼
Bullard Co 2½g	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
BurlingMills1.90g	2	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
Burr Add Ma .60	7	12⅝	12½	12½	
Bush Term .20g	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Bush T B pf1ak	† 10	48	48	48	— ½
Butler Bros .60	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Butte C & Z ¾g	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Byers A M Co	6	14½	14	14	— ⅜
Byers pf 7	† 10	76	76	76	
Byron Jack 1¼g	7	22½	21¾	22½	+ ⅝
Calif Pack 1½	8	25¾	25½	25½	— ½
Callahan Z-Lead	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Calumet Hec .85g	19	6¾	6½	6½	
Campbell Wy1¼g	12	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
Can D G Ale .70g	3	24¾	24½	24½	
Can Sou Ry 3	† 60	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
Canad Pacific	43	9½	9	9¼	— ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	1	45	45	45	+ ½
Can Roll Mill 1g	25	13¾	13¼	13⅜	— ⅜
AmRolMpf 4½	†270	66⅜	65¼	66¼	+ ¾
Carriers&Gen ¼g	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Case J I new	11	37¼	36½	36½	— ¾
Case (JI) pf (7)	† 10	146½	146½	146½	+ ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	6	45⅞	44¾	45⅜	+ ⅛
Celanese Corp 2	12	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 60	117	117	117	+ ⅜
Celanese pr pf 7	† 20	124½	124½	124½	— ½
Celotex Corp ½g	3	11¼	11⅛	11¾	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½a	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
Cent Foundry	4	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
Cent R R N J	8	11½	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
CentVioletaSug 1g	5	25	24⅛	24⅛	—1
Cerro de Pas ¾e	15	34⅛	34	34	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	6	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†220	58¾	57½	57½	—1½
Champ Pap & F 1	6	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Checker Cab	3	30	29¾	29¾	—1⅛
Ches & Ohio 3a	12	45¾	45½	45½	+ ⅛
Chi&E Ill 1½g	9	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	— ¼
Chi&E Ill A2.59g	17	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
Chi Grt West	17	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 3¾k	10	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Chi PT prpf2½g	† 10	50	50	50	+1
Chile Con 3g	† 20	28	28	28	+1
Chrysler Corp 3	8	81⅜	80¾	80⅞	— ⅜
City I&F pf6½g	† 30	104¼	104¼	104¼	
City I&F 1.20	5	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
City Invest	† 80	61	60½	61	+ ½
Clev El pf 4½	† 30	114¾	114¾	114¾	+ ¾
Clev Graph Br 2	1	40⅜	40½	40½	— ½
ClimaxMolyb1.20	8	36¼	36	36¼	+ ⅛
Cluett Peabody 2	10	36⅛	36	36⅛	
Coca-Cola 3a	1	114½	114½	114½	— ½
Colgate-P-P ½a	5	24½	23¾	23¾	— ¾
Collins & Aik	14	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
Col & South	† 90	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Col & South 1pf	† 130	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	6	16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
Col Gas & Elec 80a	8	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
Col Gas & E 1.80g	6	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Colum G&E .10g	73	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
Col G & E 6 pf 6	6	80¼	79¾	79⅞	— ⅛
Col G&E 5 pf 5	† 50	74½	74½	74½	+1
Colum Pict ½g	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Coml Credit 3	17	41¼	40¼	41¼	+ ⅛
Coml Invest Tr 3	16	45	44¾	44¾	
Coml Solv .60g	136	15¾	15	15⅜	+ ½
Com'wlth&South	32	¾	⅝	¾	
Com & So pf 4½g	8	81¼	81	81¼	— ½
Com Ed 1.40	8	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn1	5	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 2g	2	21⅜	20¾	21½	+ ¾
Cons Copper .20g	6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	60	22	21¾	21⅞	
Cons Edis pf 5	1	103	103	103	+ ⅜
Cons. Film Ind	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Cons F Ind pf 1g	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Cons Laund ¼g	27	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ⅜
Cons Nat Gas	33	26	25½	25¾	— ⅜
Cons RR Cuba pf	5	14½	14	14	— ½
Cons Vultee 1½g	18	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅜
Cons Vul pf 1¾	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Consol'n Coal	2	16¼	16	16	— ¼
Consum Pr 4½	† 80	103½	103	103½	+ ½
Consol Coal pf 2½	2	47	46¾	46¾	— ¼
ContainerCo 1½g	3	21¼	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
Con Can 1	1	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	44⅞	44¾	44¾	
Cont Motors .60	8	5½	5¼	5½	
Cont Oil Del 1	11	32⅜	32	32⅜	+ ⅜
CopperweldStl .80	1	12½	12¼	12½	
Corn Exch 2.40	† 80	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	8	55¾	55½	55½	+ ¼
Corn Prod pf 7	† 50	176	176	176	+ ¼
Cornell DuE 1.10g	8	19⅜	19	19⅛	— ⅛
Coty Inc .30g	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Coty Internat	3	2⅛	2	2	
Crane 1g	12	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Crane Co pf 5	† 50	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½	2	21⅜	21	21	
Crosley Corp 1g	9	19¾	19¼	19¼	
Crown Cork&S ¾g	3	28⅞	28¾	28¾	
Crown Zeller ¼e	4	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
Crown Zel pf5	† 30	99	99	99	— ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	16	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Cuba R R pf	†580	16¼	15¾	15¾	—1¾
Cuban-A Sug .40g	23	13⅛	12½	12½	— ½
Cudahy Packing	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
Cuneo Press 1½	2	24	24	24	+1
Curtis Publishing	25	6½	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf 3	2	45½	45½	45½	— ⅝
Curtiss-Wright¾g	21	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2	9	16¼	16½	16¾	+ ¼
Cutler Ham 1¼a	5	22½	22¼	22½	
Davega Strs ½g	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Davison Chem 1g	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Decca Records 1a	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Deere & Co 2g	10	40¼	40	40⅛	— ⅛
Deisel-W-G 1½	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Del & Hudson	54	22½	21⅞	22	— ¼
Del Lack&West	146	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
Detroit Ed .30e	25	18⅜	18½	18⅝	
Diam Match 1½g	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
Diam T Mot 1¾g	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Dist Cp-Sq h2.22	7	29½	29⅜	29½	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S pf 5	4	97¾	97¾	97¾	
Dixie Cup 1½g	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	† 50	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ¼
Doehler D C 17ag	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¼
Dome Mines h1.60	12	25⅝	25	25	— ⅜
Douglas Airc 5g	7	52½	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅜
Dow Chem pf 4	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg 2g	2	29	29	29	
Dunhill Int	1	9	9	9	
duPont de N41¼g	3	140¾	140½	140½	— ½
Dup Lt 1 pf 5	† 30	120¾	120	120	
Eagle P Ld .60g	13	11⅜	11¼	11½	
Eastern Air L	9	36¼	35¾	35¾	— ¾
Eastman Kodak 5	1	164½	164½	164½	+ ⅜
Eaton Mfg 3	1	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅜
E'&Mis Ind .08e	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 2	4	38	37¾	38	
Elec Boat 1¼g	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	10	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	4	6 3¼	2¼	82¼	—1¾
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	4	86½	5¾	5¾	—1¾
Ex Storage Bat 2	3	41⅜	41	41	
E' PasoNGas 2.40	2	29⅜	29½	29½	— ⅛
Endicott J 4 pf4	30	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	
Eng Pub Service	103	9¾	9½	9½	
Eng P S $5 pf5	†170	89⅞	81½	89⅞	+2⅜
EPSS5½pf5½pf	† 60	91	90¼	90¼	—1¼
Eng P S $6pf6	† 10	95	5	5	— ½
Erie RR 1g	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
Erie RR ct 1g	41	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
Erie RR pf A 5	2	49½	49½	49½	
EurekaVClean ⅛g	7	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Evans Products	4	11½	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
Fairbanks Morse1a	5	36½	35⅞	36½	+1
Fajardo Sugar 2	6	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	338	14⅜	13½	14	+ ⅝
Fed Mg & S 3½g	4	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	3	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Federat D Strs ⅜e	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam 1½g	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R ⅜e	5	41	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅞
Firest T&R pf 6	4	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛	
FirstNatStrs 2½g	9	36¾	36¼	36¼	— ¼
Flintkote .90g	11	20¼	19¾	20⅛	
Follansbee Stl	2	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
FollansbeeStlpf	†120	50	50	50	+ ¼
Foster Wheeler	2	17⅛	16⅞	16⅝	— ⅞
FostWhlpf 1½	† 50	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Trail.40a	6	32¼	32	32	— ⅛
Gabriel Co .20g	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
Gair Robt pf1.20	4	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	17	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Gaylord Cont .45g	5	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Gen Am Tr 2¼g	5	45	44½	45	+ ½
Gen Baking .15e	*2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Gen Bronze .60g	14	8¾	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	15	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	9	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cable pf 7k	† 10	91¼	91¼	91¼	—1¾
Gen Elec 1.40	32	37¾	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅜
Gen Foods 1.60	4	42⅛	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½	† 10	115¾	115¾	115¾	+ ¼
Gen G & El A	23	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Gen Mills 4	2	105½	105½	105½	+1⅛
Gen Motors 2	44	53¾	53¼	53¾	+ ¼
Gen Out Advert	10	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	13	20½	20	20¼	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .40	5	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	2	1½	1½	1½	
Gen Ry Sig 1¼g	3	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Gen Refract 1.20	4	22⅜	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
Gen Shoe ¼e	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
Gen Steel pf 6g	†150	88	87¾	87⅞	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst ¾g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ½
Gen T&R 1g	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
GilletteSafR .70g	11	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Gillett Saf R pf 5	1	73	73	73	+1
Gimbel Bros .15e	3	11½	11¼	11½	
Glidden Co .30e	13	20¾	19¾	20	— ¼
Glidden cvpf 2¼	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	
Gobel Adolf	16	1½	1⅜	1½	
Goebel Brew .20	9	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6	†10	88¼	88½	88½	+ ½
Goodrich B F 2g	22	42⅝	41¾	41⅞	— ½
Goodyear T&R ⅛e	14	39½	39	39	— ¼
Goth Hosiery ½g	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Granby ConM .45g	6	4¼	4	4	
Grant W T 1.40	5	34¾	33⅝	34¾	+1⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	18	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 2g	19	28½	28¼	28½	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	6	26	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
Green H L 2a	2	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
Greyhound Corp 1	34	22	21½	21¾	— ¼
Greyhound pf .55	4	11¾	11⅜	11¾	— ⅛
GrumAircEn 1½g	3	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	† 40	130	126	126	—6
Gulf Mob & Ohio	14	7⅞	7¼	7½	
Gulf Mob pf 5g	3	36¾	36½	36¾	
Gulf Oil 1a	5	45⅛	44¾	44¾	— ¼
Hamil Watch .80	2	14	14	14	+1
HannaMASSpf5 †	40	106	106	106	+ ½
Harb-Walker 1	5	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Hat Co Am A 1½g	2	6¼	6¼	5¾	
Hayes Indust .40g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Hayes Mfg	10	2¾	⅞	2⅝	— ⅛
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 †	20	104	104	104	
Hercules Motor 1	6	25	4⅜	24⅜	— ¼
Hercules Pdr 2½g	2	80	80	80	
Hollander&Son ⅛e	3	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	— ½
Holly Sugar 1	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Homestake Min	32	44⅞	43½	43¾	— ⅜
Houd Hersh A 2½	1	43	43	43	
Houd-Hersh B 1g	35	16	15¼	15⅝	+ ¼
Household Fin 4	1	58	58	58	
HoustonL&P 3.60	2	65½	65¼	65¼	+ ½
Houston Oil	6	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Howe Sound 3	3	32¾	32½	32½	— ¼
Hudson & Man	5	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ½
Hud Bay M&S h2	15	25⅜	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅜
Hudson Motor .20g	7	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Hupp Motor	17	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	3	26½	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
Illinois Central	98	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ¾
Ill Central LL 4	†120	48½	48½	48½	
Ill Central pf	15	32	30	32	+2½
Indpls P&L .30e	8	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
Indust Rayon 2	4	40½	40	40	— ⅜
Inger-Rand 6	1

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Use of Silver In 1943 Tops Former Peak

NEW YORK (AP)—Handy & Harman reported that consumption of silver in the United States during 1943 was more than four times the average amount for the five years prior to 1941.

In an annual review of the silver market the silver dealers estimated 125,000,000 ounces of silver were used last year, an increase of 9 per cent over the previous high of 115,000,000 ounces in 1942.

65 P. C. for War Uses

"Of all the silver used in the United States in 1943," he report said, "some 65 per cent went into war production or the purposes classified as essential by the War Production Board."

Significant development of the year was the making of government-owned silver available for sale or lease, the report said.

"The Green bill making Treasury silver available came at a time when there was a shortage of newly mined metal and the scarcity was growing more acute," the review commented.

Silverware and jewelry benefited by the release of some 20,000,000 ounces of Treasury silver during the second half of the year. Each ounce of Treasury silver released an ounce of domestic silver to "non-essential" industries, it explained.

United States Government holdings of the metal declined in 1943 for the first time since the silver purchasing program was inaugurated in 1934, the report said. No foreign silver was bought by the Government and domestic acquistion aggregated only 5,400,000 ounces.

Coinage Records Broken

"On the other hand, substantial quantities of bullion were released from Treasury stocks for various purposes and nearly 4,000,000 ounces of 'silver ordinary' were sold to industry."

The report said all records were broken for coinage of silver during 1943, 95,818,000 ounces in the first 11 months, or 17,000,000 ounces more than the full year record established in 1942.

Industrial uses for silver also expanded during the year, particularly in solders and brazing alloys to conserve tin. Large quantities were also used for engine bearings, and in contacts and other electrical parts.

"The price at which manufacturers could obtain silver has increased during the past year and a half from the prewar level of 35 cents an ounce to 45 cents, and for many purposes to 71.11 cents," the report said.

Under competitive conditions after the war 71.11 cents an ounce will undoubtedly be a serious deterrent to the use of silver in the arts and industries, the review predicted.

Over $450,000,000 Of G. E.'s Orders Canceled in 1943

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—General Electric Co. reported that more than $450,000,000 of its orders had been canceled during 1943 and that orders received during the past three months were 76 per cent under those of the comparable quarter of 1942.

The reductions in the new orders received, however, left the company with a sizable backlog.

"The amount of unfilled orders on hand and assured business pending at the close of the year 1943 was equivalent to approximately a year's output at current production rates and prices," said Gerard Swope, president.

Graphically illustrating the cutbacks in the armament program, General Electric's statement showed that for all of last year orders received amounted to $1,360,643,000, or 32 per cent less than those received in 1942.

The trend was shown by these quarterly figures: For the first three months of 1943 orders received were up 41 per cent from 1942; in the second quarter orders were 8 per cent under a year earlier; for the third quarter 45 per cent down, and for the fourth 76 per cent off.

Dividend Declarations

Initial

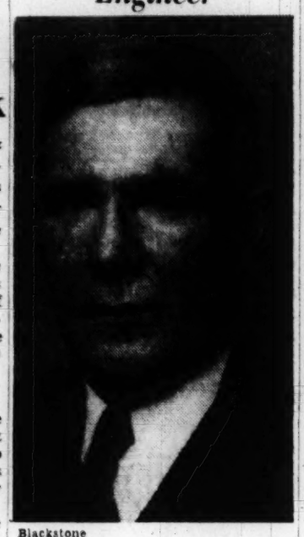
Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hdrs of Record
Boen Kel & Sons (new)	45c	Q	3-10	2-19
Increased				
Naumkeag Stm Cot	$1.25	Q	1-27	1-20
Accumulated				
Struthers Wells pf	$3½c		2-15	2- 5
Irregular				
First Boston Corp	$1.60		1-20	1-22
Mountain City Copper	10c		2-21	1-27
Puget Sound P&Lt	10c		2-15	1-14
Rice Kumler	$1.25		1-25	1-15
Wurlitzer (Rudolph)	40c		3- 1	2-19
Regular				
Appleton Co	60c		2- 1	1-20
Colgate Palm-Peet	12½c	Q	2-15	1-25
Do pf	$1.06¼	Q	3-31	3- 7
Dallas P&L 7 pf	$1.75	Q	2- 1	1-17
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	2- 1	1-17
Fidelity Un Tr (Newark)	60c	S	2- 1	1-21
Home Nat Bk (Mass)	$1.25	S	2- 1	1-27
Knickerbker Ins of NY	25c	S	2- 1	1-20
Lehigh Port Cem 4 pf	$1	Q	4- 1	3-14
Liquid Carbonic	25c	Q	3- 1	2-15
Malden Tr (Mass)	25c	S	2- 1	1-21
Melville Shoe pf	$1.25	Q	2- 1	1-21
Moody's Inv Serv pf pf	75c	Q	2-15	1-15
Newton Tr (Mass)	50c	Q	2- 1	1-15
Rose's 5, 10 & 25c Strs	30c	Q	2- 1	1-20
Struthers Wells pf	3¼c	Q	2-15	2- 5
Texas Pow&Lt 7 pf	$1.75	Q	3- 1	1-15
Wtn&Lk Er Ry 5 pf	$1.37½	Q	2- 1	1-25

*Subject to approval of Washington Department of Public Service.

Chateaugay Ore Sale Approved

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the Delaware & Hudson Co. have approved the sale of the Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co. to the Republic Steel Corp. for an undisclosed price. The low phosphorous iron ore properties of the Chateaugay company at Lyon, N. Y. were leased to Republic Steel in 1939 on a long term basis.

Engineer



Blackstone

Frank R. Creedon

Named construction manager for the Stone & Webster Engineering Company. Prior to joining Stone & Webster, Mr. Creedon served with the Rubber Administration as assistant deputy rubber director and later as assistant rubber director.

Perkins Sees Decrease In Factory Work

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Labor Perkins expressed the opinion that wartime employment had reached its peak and said the coming months may bring a progressive decline in the total number of workers engaged in manufacturing. She withheld direct comment on the proposed civilian worker draft.

Miss Perkins emphasized at a press conference, however, that over-all employment may continue at high levels due to expansion of construction, now at a seasonal low, and other non-manufacturing activities. Manpower will continue to be a problem, she added, because of needs of the armed forces and the necessity for shifting workers from one type of employment to another.

Although declining to express a general opinion on the advisability or inadvisability of national service legislation, which President Roosevelt has asked, she agreed in reply to a question that this shift might be facilitated by its enactment.

Miss Perkins' comments were in connection with release of the Labor Department's monthly statistics on employment. These showed a 100,000 drop in employment in manufacturing in December, compared with November, although total employment in non-agricultural establishments—38,335,000—was 43,000 more than in November.

The net increase was largely accounted for by a 250,000 seasonal increase in employment in trade, reflecting principally additional employment by mercantile establishments during the Christmas shopping season.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
12	Am P & L 6s 1016	104	103⅞	103¾
1	Am Writ Pap 6s 61	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	108	108	108
1	Ark P&L 5s 56	105	105	105
8	As Elec 4½s 53	83½	83¼	83¼
2	As G & E 5s 50	24½	24½	24½
15	As G & E 5s 58	24¾	24⅜	24½
4	As T&T 5½s 55 A	86½	86½	86½
1	Bell T Can 5s 57 B	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
2	Boston Ed 3¼s 70 A	102	102	102
3	Can Nor P 5s 53	100¼	100¼	100⅛
7	Cen St El 5½s 54	38¼	38⅛	38⅛
1	Cen St El 5s 48	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
1	Cen St P&L 5½s 53	100	100	100
16	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	77¼	76¾	76⅞
1	Cities Ser 5s 69	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
4	Cities Ser 5s 58	99	98½	99
42	Cities Ser 5s 50	99¾	99	99⅛
5	Cit S P & L 3½s 49	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
35	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	100⅜	100¼	100¼
10	Con GEL Ba 2¾s 76	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3	Cons Text 5s 53 st	102½	102½	102½
33	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	100⅛	100	100
11	Eas G & F 4s 56 A	94½	94½	94½
14	Elec P&L 5s 2030	102⅞	102⅞	102¼
5	Gatineau Pow 3¼s 69	98	98	98
11	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	99¼	99¼	99¼
2	Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
2	Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	104	104	104
7	Ill Pow & L 6s 53	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
10	Ind Sve 5s 63 A	94	94	94
3	Indnapls P&L 2¼s 70	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1	Int P Sec 7s 52 F	26½	26½	26½
1	Int P Sec 6½s 55 C	26½	26½	26½
5	Lou P & L 5s 57	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Milw G Lt 4½s 67	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Minn P&L 4½s 78	105½	105½	105½
1	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Nassau & Suf 5s 45	100¼	100¼	100⅜
7	N Eng G&E 5s 50	77½	77¼	77¼
12	N Eng G&E 5s 47	77⅞	77¼	77¼
7	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	98½	98½	98½
4	N Eng Pow 5s 48	96½	96⅜	96½
2	N Ori P S 6s 49 A	102½	102½	102½
9	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48 A	88½	88	88⅛
1	Ohio Pow 2¼s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
8	Ohio Pow 2s 71	104	103⅞	103⅞
2	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	109½	109½	109½
1	Pac P&L 5s 55	103½	103½	103½
4	Phila El P 5½s 72	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
1	Queens Bor G 5½s 52	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	Shaw W&P 4½s 67 A	105¼	105¼	105¼
27	So Cal Ed 2¾ 45	103¼	103	103¼
1	So Nev P&T 4s 2022 A	104	104	104
5	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	88	87⅞	87⅞
2	Stand G&E 6s 51	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
10	Stand G&E 6s 66	88	88	88
2	Stand P&L 6s 57	88¼	88⅛	88⅛
1	Tex El S 5s 60	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
8	Tide Wat P 5s 79 A	104	104	104
8	Twin CRT 5½s 52 A	97	96⅝	97
2	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Unit L&Ry 6s 52 A	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
7	Utah P&L 6s 2022 A	112⅜	111¼	111¼
7	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	24⅝	24½	24½

Foreign Bonds

2	Russian 6½s 1919	4	4	4
5	Russ 5½s 1921	4	4	4

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1943. (n) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Cotton Consumption Off

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during December totaled 852,016 bales of lint and 107,559 bales of linters, compared with 935,870 of lint and 108,437 of linters during December a year ago.

Jones Says Dangerous Shortage Of Grain for Livestock Looms

WASHINGTON (AP)—Impending shortages of wheat may necessitate immediate curtailment or stoppage of allocation for livestock, War Food Administration Marvin Jones told a Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee.

Defending an Office of Defense Transportation order which would require allotment of 200 American railroad cars daily to import 40,000,000 bushels of wheat from Canada, Mr. Jones said Russian and military demands for grain are increasing and warned that delay in acquiring the Canadian supply would produce a "tragedy unspeakable."

"There is danger of a shortage of what for milling purposes in this country," Mr. Jones advised.

"With the vast amount of livestock and poultry it would be a tragedy unspeakable if we get into a situation where later we just don't have the feed for our livestock."

Disputing the legal right to commendeer and sent out of the country American private property (railroad cars), Senator Burton Wheeler (D) of Montana accused the Government agencies involved of ignoring the laws and the Constitution.

"Are we living under the laws of Congress," Senator Wheeler queried, "or under directives of these departments?"

Subcommittee Chairman Clyde Reed (R) of Kansas, maintaining 571 grain elevators were loaded with grain yesterday awaiting cars for shipments, said over three billion bushels of grain of all kinds are presently available in this country.

"There is no possible chance," Chairman Reed argued, "that we could use any of the 40,000,000 bushels from Canada before Oct. 1, and probably not before January, 1945.

Charles E. Wilson, War Production Board vice-chairman, contended the Canadian grain is necessary to maintain the flow of food to Italy and for other overseas uses, and that use of the American railroads at this time is necessary to relieve the load which they predicted will be placed on transportation facilities on the Great Lakes.

J. C. Forte, general counsel of the American Association of Railroads, told the committee that after thoroughly investigating the question he could find no legal authority for requiring use of the railroad property for such purposes.

He said the Interstate Commerce Commission, which had been on the verge of issuing an order requiring 200 cars daily, had reconsidered, but Senator Reed declared this ICS reconsideration resulted from railroads' voluntarily agreeing to allot the requested equipment.

Other railroad officials warned the Federal bureaus to "stop monkeying" with the transportation mechanism and asserted the railroads will see the Canadian wheat was taken care of without interfering with the flow of American grains.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 6

Credit for Dependents

As another device to adjust the income tax to every person's ability to pay, a "credit for dependents" may be deducted by taxpayers from their income before computing the tax.

Credits for dependents are granted against both the regular income tax and also the victory tax, but are figured differently.

A dependent, under the tax laws, is a person who receives his chief support from the taxpayer and who is either (a) under 18 years of age, or (b) incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective. Husbands and wives, however, are not counted as "dependents" since they are taken care of by the larger personal exemption granted married persons ($1,200) in comparison with single persons ($500).

Note that the definition of dependents for purposes of this credit is very different from the definition used to qualify as a "head of family." In the "head of family" definition, dependents must be closely related to and live in the same household with the taxpayer. Neither requirement is necessary in the definition for "credit for dependents." However, dependents eligible for this credit must be persons under 18 or incapable of self-support, and these qualifications do not apply to the "head of family" definition.

The credit for dependents is based upon actual financial dependency, and not mere legal dependency, and the taxpayer must have provided more than one half of the dependent's support. For this reason, many children who make regular contributions to the support of parents cannot claim the parents as "dependents" because the contributions are less than one half of the parents' support.

Dependents may fit either or both of the definitions. However, it is important to understand that if a taxpayer only qualifies as a "head of family" because of a dependent who also fits the definition for "credit for dependent," then the taxpayer cannot receive a $350 credit for that one dependent. The reason for that is that the $1,200 personal exemption given a "head of family" already provides the equivalent of a credit for one dependent. For example, suppose Mr. Y, a widower, supports two children, both under 18. He receives a $1,200 personal exemption on account of one child and a $350 credit for the other.

To illustrate some slightly different situations, suppose Mr. X, who is single, supports his 45-year-old mother and also his 10-year-old sister. In this case, Mr. X is entitled to the $1,200 personal exemption (on account of his mother (even though his mother could not qualify for a credit for dependent) and also a $350 credit for his sister. If this example is changed to assume that the sister was 25 years old and in good health, then Mr. X would still receive the $1,200 personal exemption but no $350 credit for a dependent.

Unlike the personal exemption, the credit for dependents may not be divided between two persons filing separate returns, but must be taken by the one contributing the chief support. However, where two or more persons support the same dependents and each furnishes the chief support to a different dependent, each may take the credit for the dependent furnished chief support. If a husband and wife contribute exactly equally to the support of a dependent, as may be the case in community property States, either may take the credit.

The "credit for dependents" is figured differently on the two forms both for regular income tax and for victory tax.

On short Form 1040A the credit for dependents is stated at $385. Actually, the credit is $350 but the extra $35 is a device to save the taxpayer using this form the inconvenience of figuring such things are "earned income credit" and makes possible the use of the simplified tax table on that form. Also on this form the dependent credit for victory tax, which actually is 2 per cent of the gross amount of the victory tax, is combined with another percentage credit for single or married persons and the total is deducted from the 5 per cent victory tax rate, so that the taxpayer selecting a net victory tax rate in the table (near the bottom of the back page) can figure his net victory tax in one arithmetical step. On this form you should count as dependents only those that you had on July 1, 1943, without regard to the situation in other parts of the year.

On long Form 1040, the credit for dependents for the regular income tax is $350 and the taxpayer must show in Schedule I on page 3 for how many months of 1943 the dependents were supported. If the dependents were not supported for a full year, only a proportionate amount of the $350 may be claimed. For instance, for a child born on July 1 there can be allowed (on this form) only $175. Also for a child which became 18 years of age on July 1 there can be allowed only $175. In both cases, the children were eligible for credit for 6 of the 12 months and the credit is figured at 6/12 of the $350. For purposes of this prorating, only whole months are counted. More than half of a month is figured as a whole month; half a month or less should be disregarded.

On long Form 1040, the credit for dependents for victory tax is figured at 2 per cent of the amount of the victory tax as shown in Schedule K on page 4. In the case of dependents claimed for less than a full year, the credit against victory tax must be prorated in a similar manner as in the case of the regular income tax.

A credit for dependent is not allowable with respect to a minor child serving in the armed forces of the United States, since he is not supported by any taxpayer during the period of such service.

Glass Firm Officials

Burkhart-Zink

Above: J. H. Wright, former president of Libbey Glass Company of Toledo, Ohio, and, below, H. S. Wade, former president of the Owens-Illinois Pacific Coast Company, who have been named vice-presidents of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company. The Libbey Glass and Owens-Illinois Pacific Coast Company, previously operated as wholly-owned subsidiaries, have been made divisions of Owens-Illinois Glass.

Importation in '44 Of 70,000 Alien Workers Planned

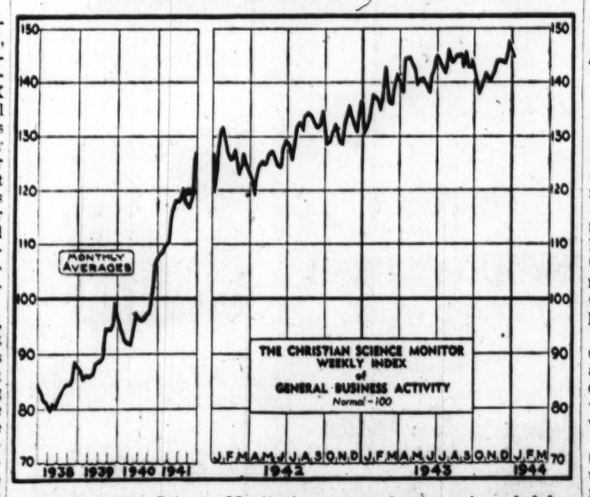
WASHINGTON (AP)—Government agencies are planning to import about 70,000 foreign laborers, mostly from Mexico, for seasonal farm work in the United States this year, a Senate appropriations subcommittee was told.

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, subcommittee chairman, said the plan was outlined in executive session by Marvin Jones, administrator, and other officials of the War Food Administration. It would be a continuation of an alien labor importation program started last year.

The subcommittee, considering a House-approved $27,000,000 appropriation to finance farm labor importation and recruitment within the United States, took no immediate action. Senator McKellar said representatives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and several farm organizations had asked to be heard and a hearing has been arranged for Jan. 18.

Committee data show about 50,000 Mexican workers were brought into the country last year, with most of the other 20,000 coming from the Bahamas and Central and South American countries. About 12,000 workers brought in for work in the Florida and California fruit industries still remain, Senator McKellar said, but the others were returned after completion of seasonal harvests.

Monitor Index of Business Records Decline for Week


MONTHLY AVERAGES
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR WEEKLY INDEX of GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal = 100
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M

The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity declined during the week ended Jan. 8 to 144.4 (prel.) from 146.6 for the previous week. This compared with 130.2 for the week ended Jan. 9, 1943.

Two components of the index recorded declines for the week, while the third advanced. Bank debits outside New York City registered the larger loss, dipping more than seasonally. Electric power production rebounded less than usual from the holiday week while miscellaneous freight carloadings showed a larger than seasonal recovery.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Jan. 8, 1944	Jan. 1, 1944	Jan. 9, 1943
Combined index	144.4	146.6	130.2
Bk debits outside NYC	168.0	174.8	138.3
Elec power production	134.8	136.9	123.9
Misc carloadings	130.8	138.8	130.3

*Preliminary.

Wickard Offers New Postwar Farm Agenda

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Post-war expansion of food production even beyond the current peak was put forth by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard yesterday as a major peacetime goal for American farmers.

Stating that citizens are beginning to ask questions about the future, the cabinet member said it was time for "all of us to clarify our thinking, agree upon what we want, and set about doing the job."

His program, drafted with the aid of department inter-bureau and regional committees, was offered, he said, as a basis for discussion concerning the national agricultural policy after the war.

The proposed agenda, announced in a pamphlet prepared for public distribution, calls for:

1. A nutritionally adequate diet and ample fiber supplies for all, requiring "substantially" more food than the nation has ever produced before.
2. Parity income for farmers based on a new and improved parity formula for farm prices.
3. More equitable public services and facilities—such as schools, hospitals, roads, electricity, medical services, sanitation facilities, recreational and vocational training opportunities—for rural areas.
4. A more efficient farm product marketing system at a lower cost.
5. National policies which would encourage family-size farms.
6. Better land-tenure conditions and the diffusion of landing property among more owner-operators.
7. Reclaimation and settlement of 40,000,000 acres of land through drainage, irrigation and clearing.
8. Greater employment of present part-time farmers now living on subsistence tracts near urban areas.
9. Greater conservation of soil and forestry resources.
10. Maintenance of a high level of industrial activity as "an indispensable means" or providing a market for abundant farm production.
11. A "freer" international trade policy involving a decrease in domestic production of agricultural commodities that cannot meet world competition without tariffs or subsidies.

Federal Reserve Banks' Net Earnings Quadruple in 1943

WASHINGTON (AP)—Largely a result of their market activities in Government securities, Federal Reserve banks last year reported net earnings of $49,528,000, more than four times the 1942 figure of $12,470,000.

A preliminary report said the banks' current or normal earnings amounted to $69,306,000 in 1943 and their current expenses $43,546,000. The net was determined by deducting noncurrent charges and adding profits from sales of the Government securities, but figures on the latter items were not released.

The market transactions, which turned a neat profit, were designed only to provide member banks with the reserves needed for war financing and to stabilize the market.

In 1942, the banks' current earnings were $52,663,000 and their expenses $38,624,000.

Dividends paid to member banks last year aggregated $8,900,000, compared with $8,669,000 in 1942.

Court Fight Looms In Jack Assessment

CLEVELAND (AP)—William S. Jack, Cleveland industrialist, says he will fight in the courts a $7,000,000 Treasury Department contract renegotiation assessment made against Jack & Heintz Co.

Mr. Jack coupled his challenge with a declaration America was heading for a socialized form of government and a dictatorship greater than any ever seen.

"How will we ever have a new world tomorrow," he asked at a weekend company banquet, "if the present form of government, which is a dictatorship, is to continue in office?

"The renegotiation board thinks it's going to break us, but it has another guess coming," he added.

Amer. Airlines Report Shows Big 1943 Gains

NEW YORK (AP) — American Airlines, Inc., reported that despite curtailment of equipment flight operations of the company increased mail and express shipments during 1943.

The report showed that 26,163,969 pounds of mail was carried last year, compared with 14,634,679 in 1942, while express cargo rose to 20,976,790 pounds in 1943 compared with 11,971,155 in the previous year.

While thousands of passengers could not be accommodated on the airline, a total of 26,039,898 revenue miles flown with passengers were flown last year compared with 27,645,067 in 1942.

Plans for the future include 6,878 additional miles of domestic routes, as well as 4,385 more miles of foreign routes, all of which have been applied for, the report said.

Parmelee Payment Planned

NEW YORK (AP)—L. W. Landman, president of the Parmelee Transportation Company, announced that favorable conditions during the past year have enabled the company to accumulate funds sufficient to pay in cash in full with interest the debentures due April 1, 1944.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Pat Egan Promising in Debut Here

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The rather promising debut of Pat Egan in Boston Saturday night was the chief hockey item of the week end locally, but the affairs of the new Bruin defenseman had to share the headlines throughout the National Hockey League with the surprising surge of Detroit Red Wings, the Rangers' snapping of their seven-game losing streak, and Canadiens' slight slump which shows them without a victory in their last three games.

Saturday night Egan helped the Bruins to a 7-5 victory over New York Rangers, and his willingness to rush and bodycheck made a hit with the fans. Last night's 8-6 loss to the Rangers in New York was not unexpected, inasmuch as Bill Crowley and Johnny Crawford are still absent, and the Bruins' lines are messed up because of Don Gallinger's joining the R. C. A. F.

Leafs Here Tomorrow

Today the Bruins returned home from New York to get ready for tomorrow's invasion of the Garden by Toronto Maple Leafs, the team which ended Boston's 10-game undefeated streak on home ice last time they were here. Leafs, incidentally, are not any too happy over their double loss to Detroit Red Wings over the week end, 6-4 in Toronto Saturday and 4-1 in Detroit Sunday.

The double victory now gives the Wings a record of having gone their last five games without being defeated, a surge which has enabled them to pass Chicago and take over fourth place in the standing. They are now only three points behind the Bruins, and five behind Toronto.

Hollett a Sparkplug

Hollett, it can be assumed, is playing no little part in Detroit's upswing, for since he joined the club the Wings have beaten Chicago, tied Canadiens, and twice shelved Toronto. In comparison the Bruins have lost to Toronto 12-3 besides their split with Rangers since acquiring Egan, which is giving Manager Jack Adams of the Detroiters the first laugh on Manager Art Ross.

Canadiens, after winning nine straight games from Dec. 12 through Jan. 11, have lost once and been tied twice in their last two outings. Yesterday they were handcuffed in Chicago 1-1, with Goalie Mike Karakas impressing on his return to the Windy City for the first time since 1939, when the Hawks shipped him to Providence.

Briefs: Despite his being out of action, Cowley maintained his scoring lead according to this department's unofficial statistics, and Herb Cain kept his runner-up spot without Cowley. The figures follow for the first 10 scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Cowley, Boston	19	33	52
Cain, Boston	28	22	50
L. Carr, Toronto	21	28	49
Lach, Canadiens	12	31	43
Mosienko, Chicago	20	22	42
D. Bentley, Chicago	18	22	40
Bodnar, Toronto	14	26	40
C. Smith, Chicago	12	26	38
O'Connor, Canadiens	8	29	37
A. Jackson, Boston	16	21	37

The Boston Olympics kept on their winning ways yesterday, defeating Brooklyn Crescents 7-5 for their 14th victory in a row and their 23 Eastern League triumph in 24 starts . . . Tommy Brennan came up with five goals and one assist . . . The 'Pics practice Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday this week in preparation for the exhibition series here with Curtis Bay Coast Guard Friday and Saturday evenings . . . George Kelley, forward, is the latest addition to the 'Pics roster, and Coach Hago Harrington is hopeful of adding several more men to take the place of the quartet promoted to the Bruins—Al Palazzari, Alan Rittinger, Guy Labrie, and Russ Kopak.

Bruins play an exhibition game in Hershey against the league-leading Bears Jan. 26 in an effort to aid the Fourth War Loan drive . . . Bruins can tie Leafs for second place with a victory tomorrow night . . . Bruins have yet to win more than two games in a row this season . . . So for that matter have Rangers and Detroit . . . Black Hawks' tie with Canadiens was their first in 27 games this winter.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	20	3	5	45	128	62
Toronto	15	13	2	32	136	114
Boston	13	11	4	30	141	140
Detroit	11	11	5	27	97	104
Chicago	11	15	1	23	100	115
New York	5	22	1	11	98	168

Results Jan. 15
Boston 7, New York 5.
Detroit 6, Toronto 4.

Results Jan. 16
New York 8, Boston 6.
Chicago 1, Montreal 1.
Detroit 4, Toronto 1.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Some Pacific Coast football followers think Andy Kerr may have started a "trend" with his offensive maneuvers for the East-West game . . . With only 10 days of coaching, Andy and Dr. George Hauser taught the East team to run plays from the "T" or shift from it into the single or double wing or Notre Dame box formations . . . Of course, Kerr was working with all-star material, but he may have proved that there can be a lot more variety in a football attack than most coaches seem to think . . . On the other hand, Howie Odell tried a T-single wing combination at Yale last fall and didn't prove a thing.

C. M. Gibbs, Baltimore Sun: "Somehow you aren't surprised to hear that the Athletics are lined up with those clubs that are against chain-store baseball. A stranger to baseball looking over the standing of the A's for the past nine years might get the idea they were against baseball itself."

Off his performance on a smooth armory floor Saturday, it looks as if Bill Hulse wouldn't have much trouble adjusting his stride to indoor running his winter. Not only was his 4:23.4 mile plenty fast under the conditions, but he did the first and last quarters in 62.5 and 66.1—which is really stepping. . . . Frank Sinkwich, back in Georgia for a visit, claimed he was faster last season than he ever was in college. There were bigger guys chasing him, too. . . . Rudy York, who made 155 hits in 155 games last season, needs only one more blow for a lifetime major league total of 1,000. . . . Warner Keaney, son of the Rhode Island State basketball coach, is following in pop's footsteps by turning out a team that scores 60-80 points a game for Biddeford, Maine, High School.

The Consolidated Vultee Aircraft basketball team of Nashville, Tenn., played 558 minutes—nearly 14 complete games—this season before its first man was forced to drop out of formation via the four-foul route. . . . As Billy (Nashville Banner) Thompson points out, that probably is a record—or ought to be—but it also leads to a sneaking suspicion that there are priorities of some sort on referees' whistles there.

The Naval Armed Guard Gunners, playing in New York's Metropolitan Hockey League, have used 55 players since the season began in November and only two of the originals remain on the team. . . . Lieut. Commander Jim Crowley, ex-Fordham coach, has been transferred from a South Pacific rest camp to Admiral Halsey's staff as Welfare and Recreation Officer for the entire South Pacific Area. . . . A total of 268 Navy and Marine trainees competed in Big Ten football last fall. After Bill Daley and Tony Butkovich, we dare you to try to name two.

Dick Werner Has Permanent Hold On Saratoga Cup

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Jan. 17 (AP)—Dick Werner, Paterson, N. J., won permanent possession of the Saratoga Cup yesterday and tied his teammate, Joe Bree, New York City, for the eastern states speed skating championship.

Beatrice Amann, Hartford, Conn., took the senior women's title, getting a clean sweep of the 220, 440, 880-yard events.

Skating for the Grand Street Boys, New York City, Werner and Bree amassed 80 points each in the senior men's division. Werner won the featured Saratoga Cup race in 1938 and 1939. His time yesterday for the three-mile race was 9m. 29s. Bree took the 220 and 440-yard finals and finished second in the 880. Werner won the mile and 880 and placed second in the 220. Other division champions:

Intermediate boys: James Farrell, Schenectady; intermediate girls: Betty O'Neil, Schenectady; juvenile boys, Fred Esser, Paterson, N. J.; juvenile girls, Marcie Biggie, Saratoga Springs; junior boys, Linus Fobare, Saranac Lake; junior girls, Marilyn McCawley, Saratoga Springs; midget boys, Martin Lindenaner, New York; and midget girls, Anna Mae Murphy and Marjorie Dyer, both of Saratoga Springs.

Johnny Dawson Is Reinstated As an Amateur

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 17 (AP)—Johnny Dawson, one of the nation's topnotch golfers, has been reinstated as an amateur after a wait of two years, he announced last night.

Dawson said he received the news in a telegram from the United States Golf Association following its recent executive meeting in Chicago.

Dawson became ineligible to compete in national amateur meets because he formerly worked in a sporting goods store selling golf equipment. He said he changed his job two years ago and became a real estate and insurance salesman.

Another Ace for Duke

NASSAU, Bahamas, Jan. 17 (AP)—For the third time since becoming a golfer, the Duke of Windsor has scored a hole in one.

He sank the ball in one shot on the 165-yard 18th green at the Bahamas Country Club while playing with Mel Smith, Nassau professional, James I. Bush of New York, and a United States soldier, Sgt. G. M. Teal, former professional at Jacksonville, Fla.

The Duke scored previous aces in England and Brazil.

Week-End Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East
St. John's (Brooklyn) 36, Temple 32.
Columbia 33, Cornell 29.
Penn State 15, Pittsburgh 12.
Columbia Midshipmen 46, N. Y. U. 43.
Yale 49, Holy Cross 45.
Northwestern 59, Maine 57.
U. S. Military C. 69, Colgate 44.
Stevens 39, Swarthmore 36.
Muhlenberg 48, Bucknell 32.
Drew 79, Union Jr. C. 31.
Villanova 41, Franklin & Marshall 36.
St. Joseph's 48, Pennsylvania 39.
Ursinus 43, Philadelphia Marines 37.
Curtis Bay C. G. 45, Ft. Monroe (Va.) 32.
Middletown Air SVC Command 52, Gettysburg 39.
Delaware 46, Gallaudet 39.
Coast Guard Academy 44, Brown 38.
Rochester 49, West Virginia 36.
Lehigh 51, Lebanon Valley 38.
North Carolina Pre-Flight 45, Navy 38.
Navy Plebes 35, Coolidge High of Washington 22.
Floyd Bennett Field 51, Pan American Airways 28.
Wesleyan 71, Yale A.A.F.T.T.C. 64.
Maryland 43, Virginia Military I. 36.
Connecticut 67, Rhode Island State 61.
Tufts 51, Harvard 32.
Albright 77, West Chester T. 23.

South
Norfolk Naval Training St. 74, Hampden-Sydney C. 34.
Western (Ky.) 39, Marshall 36.
Southeast Missouri 41, Murray (Ky.) 34.
Loyola '45, Camp Van Dorn (Miss.) 36.
Georgia Tech 68, Georgia Medical C. 28.
Norfolk Naval Air St. 52, Duke 51.
Depauw 59, Fort Knox 29.
Kentucky 61, Wright Field 28.
Berea 70, Georgetown 27.
Louisville 47, Evansville 44.

Midwest
Valparaiso 65, Depaul 57.
Iowa Pre-Flight 72, St. Ambrose 43.
Wisconsin 42, Michigan 31.
Purdue 43, Minnesota 17.
Illinois 69, Chicago 32.
Kansas 51, Nebraska 27.
Iowa State 60, Ottumwa Naval Tr. St. 37.
Detroit 49, Romulus, Mich., Air Base 45.
Detroit Tech 61, Detroit Navy Procurement 15.
Central Michigan 66, Assumption 38.
Augsburg (Minneapolis) 52, Concordia (Moorhead, Minn.) 32.
William Jewell Navy 46, Chanute (Kan.) Army Base 41.
Missouri Valley 50, Wentworth 19.
Drury 40, Westminster Navy V-12 36.
St. Thomas (St. Paul) 38, Hamline 35.
Western Michigan 86, George Williams (Chicago) 49.
Dubuque 60, Cornell Navy 41.
Iowa 56, Augustana (Rock Island, Ill.) 30.
Ohio State 74, Indiana 38.
Ohio Wesleyan 87, Muskingum 36.
Wooster 67, Fort Hayes 13.
Drake 58, Cornell (Ia.) 35.
Central 51, Simpson 37.
Great Lakes 45, Marquette 36.
Coe 45, Upper Iowa 43.
Camp Ellis 58, Monmouth 56.
Doane 45, York 44.
Omaha 54, Wayne T. 36.
Miami (Ohio) 64, Toledo 37.
Denison 89, Oberlin 54.
Cincinnati 41, Ohio 40.
Loras (Iowa) C. 51, Lawrence C. 43.
Washington (St. Louis) 62, Concordia Seminary 30.
St. Mary's (Winona, Minn.) 49, St. Olaf 39.
North Dakota State ASTP 53, Bemidji Tchrs. 32.
Wittenberg 58, Ohio Northern 41.
Wabash 45, Stout Field 41.
Concordia (Fort Wayne, Ind.) 40, Indian Tech 23.
Franklin 35, Freeman Field (Seymour, Ind.) 30.
Baldwin-Wallace 62, Case 53.
South Dakota State 48, Gustavus Adolphus 47.
Kansas State C. ASTP 45, Kansas ASTP 39.
Topeka (Kan.) Army Air Base 44, Camp Phillips 42.

Southwest
Oklahoma 44, Missouri 30.
Texas 77, Texas A. & M. 40.
Texas Christian 48, Baylor 38.
Oklahoma A. & M. 60, Will Rogers Field 28.
Rice 67, Arkansas 41.

Rocky Mountain
Colorado C. 57, Denver 36.
Colorado Mines 65, Greeley State 48.
Montana Mines 51, Montana 34.
New Mexico 46, Kirtland Field (Albuquerque) 39.
Utah 54, Idaho, Southern Branch 43.

West
Oregon 51, Oregon State 34.
California 26, Southern California 24.
U. C. L. A. 44, Occidental 42.
Washington 38, Western Washington 35.
Idaho 49, Washington State 43.
George Pepperdine C. (Los Angeles) 61, San Diego State C. 36.
St. Mary's Pre-Flight 35, Alameda Coast Guard 34.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Swarthmore 42, Stevens 23.
Sampson 65, Colgate 51, Hobart 38.
Great Lakes 60, Michigan 24.
Navy 64, Penn State 11.
Army 44, Princeton 31.
Coast Guard Academy 39½, Worcester Tech 37½.
Yale 58, Trinity 17.
Cornell 54, Rochester 21.
Williams 42, R. P. I. 33.
Minnesota 45, Wisconsin 39.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Lehigh 14, Cornell 12.
West Point 22, Swarthmore 6.
Dartmouth 31, Colgate 3.
Purdue 24, Wheaton 6.
Princeton 24, Muhlenberg 6.
Ursinus 19, Franklin & Marshall 13.
Yale 19, Tufts 9.
Iowa Pre-Flight 27, Wisconsin 3.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 15
Hershey 4, Buffalo 1.
Pittsburgh 6, Providence 2.
Cleveland 7, Indianapolis 4.

Results Jan 16
Buffalo 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Indianapolis 4, Providence 1.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

At Potsdam: Colgate 19, Clarkson 4.
At Minneapolis: Griffons (Port Arthur, Ont.) 3, Minnesota 2.
At West Point: Dartmouth 11, Army 4.
At New Haven: Yale 6, Williams 1.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Notre Dame Midshipmen's School 57, Notre Dame 55.
Dartmouth 101, Holy Cross 7.
Tufts 63½, Exeter 38½, Brown 18.

College Rifle Score

By the Associated Press

At West Point: Army 1,396, New York U. 1,271.

53d Perfect Game

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Andy Varipapa, noted bowler, notched his 53d perfect 300 game last night. Rolling in a mixed doubles match at suburban Baldwin he put together a three-game total of 765 on scores of 226, 300, 239.

Restaurants

MANCHESTER, N. H.

The Mayflower Luncheonette
BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
BUY WAR BONDS 1055 ELM STREET

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON
(Continued from previous page)

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MAINE

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(Continued)

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MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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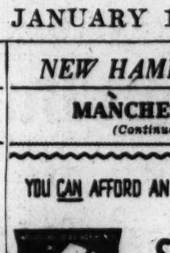
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(Continued)

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Crossword Quiz Answers

V	I	O	L	I	N	S
I	■	F	O	X	■	T
C	T	■	G	■	F	A
T	E	N	■	O	A	R
O	N	E	G	I	N	■
R	O	W	E	L	■	P
I	R	■	E	■	L	O
A	■	O	S	I	E	R
■	O	C	E	L	O	T
A	N	T	■	E	N	S
P	E	■	L	■	E	I
I	■	L	E	A	■	D
S	E	V	I	L	L	E

17

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG
(Continued)

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makes your clothes gleam. Just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.
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Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

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REINER and CORE
Men's Wear Tailoring
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Telephone 9325 Established 1917
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that, of late, we may have had to disappoint—to some extent, at least—so many valued customers. But we know that they expect no apology from us, for we did our best under most trying circumstances. And they know, too, that we play no favorites in releasing what merchandise we have available.
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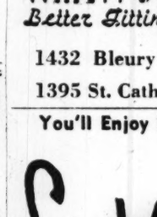

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Fruit Peddling in the Pacific

This load of luscious looking tropical fruit and vegetables has just been delivered to an advanced South Pacific base by a troop-carrier plane.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Boards Can Be "Spot Welded" Together By Radio?

The wartime demand for large timbers for use in place of steel in structural framing has resulted in the cutting of huge quantities of big logs into big lumber. Try as it may, however, the lumber mill still finds it impossible to make big timbers from tree trunks without also making little ones—thin, narrow strips left over when the log is "squared." This left-over lumber becomes a major problem to lumber yards.

One way to provide an outlet for this small lumber is to glue it together to make larger timbers.

This was attempted before the war but was found to be a slow process involving so much hand labor or expensive and complex machinery as to make it impractical.

Recently, however, a radically new gluing process was developed which bids fair to change the picture completely. The long narrow boards may be glued together edge to edge by what has been dubbed "spot welding"—the glue being set by radio, so to speak, at frequent intervals along the join.

The boards need only be pressed together momentarily, for the spots, about 18 inches apart, which are set or welded by heat generated within the glue itself by high-frequency radio waves, hold the boards tightly together while the rest of the glue sets.

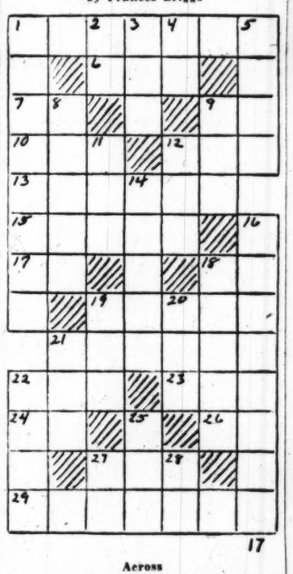
This eliminates the need of clamping the boards together while the glue sets and for the expensive process of applying external heat to the whole glue line in order to set it. It is also a time saver, because the general setting of the glue takes place after the boards have been stacked for storage.

The spot-welding process for gluing boards together makes it possible to make "big ones out of little ones" in the case of boards, and the wider stocks are most usable and find a readier outlet than the narrow boards from which they were made.

W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What instruments are the sopranos of the orchestra?
6—In Aesop's fable, Hedgehog offered to drive away flies from what creature?
7—What State is bounded by Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York (abbr.)?
9—Musical note.
10—How many amendments to American Constitution are included in Bill of Rights?
12—If you "catch a crab," what implement are you using?
13—Who is hero of an opera adapted from a Pushkin tale?
15—What is the little, spiked wheel on end of a spur?
17—Irish (abbr.).
18—Behold!
19—What is any of several willows whose twigs are used in basket making and furniture?
21—What is a large American spotted cat?
22—Insect.
23—Being.
24—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
26—East Indies (abbr.).
27—What is a varying measure of yarn?
29—Where is Figaro's home in Rossini's opera?

Down

1—What is name of a lake of eastern Africa?
2—Concerning.
3—What object served as a ruler to Frogs?
4—What is Roman numeral for "9"?
5—What appears in red triangle of Cuba's flag?
8—What is Edgar's singing voice in opera "Lucia di Lammermoor"?
9—What would you expect Madame Butterfly to carry?
11—Recent.
13—What is sometimes poured on waves to calm them?
14—What are the feathered creatures of opera "Königskinder"?
16—Left side of a vessel is what?
18—What is first name of Leoni, titular hero of a romance by George Sand?
19—According to Bryant, what is month in which "purple oak leaf falls" (abbr.)?
20—Suffix in adjectives.
21—Unfit.
23—What was sacred white bull of Egyptians, called?
25—Hawaiian wreath.
27—What is the Roman numeral for "55"?
28—Anglo-Latin (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Biagio (byä'-jô) — In the central sector of the Italian battle area.

Centocelle (chĕn'-tô-chĕl'-lā)—Airfield east of Rome.

Ciampino (chäm-pē'-nô)—Site of an airfield near Rome.

Kirovograd (kyĭ - rŭ - vŭ - grät') — Industrial city and railroad center of the central Ukraine.

Krasilnikov, A. N. (krŭ-syĕl'-nyĭ-kôf) — Soviet envoy to Iceland.

Lemoine, Marcel (mär'-sĕl' lē-mwän') — Holder of the newly created office of Secretary of State for Home Affairs in the Vichy Government.

Mikolajczyk, Stanislaw (stä-nē'-släf mē' - kô - lī' - chik)—Premier of the Polish Government-in-Exile.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Belaya Tserkov (byĕ'-lä-yà tsĕr'-kôf) — City of the west central Ukraine.

Bug (bo͝og) — River of the western Ukraine.

Kavieng (kä' - vē - ĕng')—Japanese base on New Ireland.

Kowel (kô' - vĕl); Russ. Kovel (kô'-vĕl-y')—Town recently taken in the Russian drive inside the old Polish border.

Lwów (lvo͝of) — Railway terminal in southern Galicia, taken in the recent Russian drive.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, Ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sōft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; o͝ut, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; ch = k; g = j; ŋ = ng; ȝ = z; ṅ = n; ṫ = t; th = th; ṡ = s; ḋ = d; x = eh in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh = s in asure.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Burr Shafer

"Hereafter, Mr. Gilbert, in reporting our bird-walks we will omit specimens seen in the pet shops."

A Verse for Today . . .

My soul followeth hard after thee: thy right hand upholdeth me.—Ps. 63:8

Brevities

"A new prefabricated structure uses glue in place of nails." But why "new," if countless barns have been held together with 24 sheet circus posters?—Milwaukee Journal.

To add to the confusion of that penny "dime" come the new ration tokens.

In Lighter Vein

Two Penguins Travel

Some years ago Kermit Roosevelt arrived in Argentina with two penguins, which he had purchased for a New York zoo. He had arranged for space on a northbound steamer, but was afraid that the birds might be affected by the temperate Argentine climate before he could get them to the boat.

Finally he had a bright idea. The following morning, to the surprise and delight of the Argentine pedestrians, he drove through the streets of Buenos Aires in an old Ford—with the two penguins sitting in solemn dignity in the rumble, on two huge cakes of ice.—Milwaukee Journal.

Being a Good Neighbor

Texas soldier in Africa: "Our job here is to promote good neighborliness, among other things. We've got to be friendly with the natives. If they say Africa is bigger than Texas, agree with them."—Goodfellow Field (Texas) Flight Time.

NEWS ITEM— IF INVASION RUMORS UPSET THE NAZIS, THINK WHAT THEY DO TO NEWSPAPER OFFICES.
There is an unconfirmed report from Stockholm by an anonymous official that the Allies have invaded....
STOP THE PRESSES— MAKE A MAD
The first report is denied, but a reliable source in Bern says the Allies have landed in ---
CHANGE THE MAP— REWRITE THE STORY
Both Stockholm & Bern stories are officially denied, but from Spain comes a report the 2nd front is opening at this very moment in ....
ANY RESEMBLANCE OF THIS TO THE OFFICE OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR IS ENTIRELY UNINTENTIONAL
NOW I KNOW HOW HITLER FEELS

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*You Can't Depend on Winter* By Le Pelley

THE TROUBLE IS, YOU CAN'T DEPEND ON WINTER ... LOOK- THE SNOW IS MELTING TO SLUSH !
JUST WATER, WATER, EVERY- WHERE ...
OOOPS
WELL... NEARLY EVERYWHERE !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Red-Letter 'Day* By Rodgers

I saw an old friend today!
And so did T. W.
And practically every otter dog in the neighborhood!
AARF! BOW WOW! WOOF! WOW!
Yes sir, you've guessed it! Our old friend the butcher is home on furlough!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Never Mind—It's Christmas* By The Hagers

On Christmas Isle a gull was seen, Who sold high-octane gasoline.
"This petrol's worth its weight in gold, How much, sir, does your aircraft hold?
"Six hundred," Bo'sun quacked, "But look! I do not have a ration book."
"That's £60 – the stamps I'll lift. Consider them a Christmas gift."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Russo-Polish Dispute

Summary rejection of Polish overtures by the Soviet Government need not prevent one of the suggestions in the Polish statement of last week from being carried out. The Polish Government-in-Exile had proposed, among other things, that the discussion of Russo-Polish relations be developed in private for the time being. Such privacy, of course, should not be for purposes of "secret diplomacy" but to avoid dangers of premature publicity. The Polish Government seemed aware that these discussions could not take place without go-betweens, since it and the Soviet Government are not diplomatically on speaking terms.

A good deal more quiet spadework needs to be done on this issue, if it is not to provide the Nazis with a new propaganda weapon among their satellites and the German people. To judge from the tone of the Russian reply to the Polish statement, it would seem little is now to be gained from further public airing of grievances.

The latest Russian declaration only emphasizes what Moscow has very frankly stated before, namely, that it is not willing to do business with the Polish Government as now constituted in London.

The Russian objective is not merely to incorporate certain territories in the Soviet Union; the Russians are engaged also in a political campaign to make sure that no cordon sanitaire against Russia will be possible in post-war Europe. This means they insist that the Governments likely to come into power in the border states must be pro-Soviet, not anti-Soviet. The Polish Government-in-Exile, by falling into a Nazi propaganda trap against the Russians earlier in this war, has acquired an anti-Soviet label in Moscow.

The sharpness of the Russian statement indicates not only impatience but mistrust. It would be strange indeed if the Polish declaration had been framed without consultation between the Polish leaders in London and other Allied representatives there. We must assume that Moscow regards the Polish overture as, in a sense, an overture by others who hope for a settlement, and who would be quite ready to recognize the Curzon Line as a basis for the Soviet-Polish border, and to work out other problems which have been raised by the Polish-Russian dispute. But Moscow remains evidently unimpressed.

It is plain that confidence among allies has not been served by the methods recently employed to solve the Russo-Polish dispute. This may be because these methods involve jockeying by everyone for the best possible position in the eyes of public opinion, and maneuvers designed to discredit diplomatic opponents.

It is time to take the discussions into a quiet room where Allied obligations to the Polish Government-in-Exile can be balanced against Russian objections to it. Out of such a balancing might come a Polish Government with which the Russians could discuss all questions profitably. So long as Moscow does not embark on the setting up of a puppet Polish government, there is hope that the public deadlock can become in private an opportunity.

Weeds Above the Snow

When King Winter strides across the sky and sows the earth thickly with snow-crystal seeds from the nimbus cloud-pack on his back, the winter birds and Weeteetah, the woodmouse, do not worry. King Winter's cloud-pack may be huge, his arm sweep a gargantuan arc; but in spite of his most persistent efforts, there are weeds above the snow.

Homely and companionable are the weeds. The names make one think of pasture lanes, field's edge, and garden corners. There are pepper-grass, narrow-leaved plantain, lamb's quarters (more commonly called pigweed), wild carrot, yarrow, Indian hemp, cattail, mock pennyroyal, white verbena, evening primrose, clammy everlasting, and moth mullein.

When the storm is done and the sun shines over the white-seeded landscape, the weeds wear little, puffy ear muffs and long-sleeved mittens. But as soon as a bit of breeze meanders about, the weeds discard this protection and stand etched against the white. Then a bird lights on a pigweed, and the shake sends a shower of nutritious tiny fruits to the snow below.

Soon Weeteetah comes poking along. With her bright little black-button eyes, tiny ears, nervous nose, and soft, gray-shawl of fur, she looks like an anxious grandmother wondering if there are cookies enough in the crock.

Assurance From Home

When Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., said that America's fighting men and women want assurance "that we on the home front are fighting the war, too," he spoke from firsthand contact with those on the battlefields. Surely servicemen who have left families and jobs and schooling to protect those at home need more and more of this assurance to offset news reaching them of strikes, petty strife, selfish demands, and war profiteering.

The Fourth War Loan presents a fresh opportunity to back up America's fighting men, to send them forth on the long-awaited invasion across the Channel with the conviction that the Nation is solidly behind them, that through the loan of their dollars the people are furnishing them with the best equipment possible. Everyone may not be able to shoulder arms, or make the arms the soldier shoulders. But all—production workers, housewives, civilians in every walk—can put every available dollar into those arms, into guns and tanks, barges and planes.

The invasion will be the costliest affair the United States Government ever has attempted. But it is well to remember that its cost in human lives can be lowered if Americans do not stint on the quality and quantity of munitions and other material. Each has his part in the plans. Let all help now by oversubscribing the $14,000,000,000 for which the Treasury is calling.

Taxes: Weakest Link

In the face of the country's plain fiscal needs, and in opposition to the best advice of the men charged with directing the Nation's fight against inflation, and in utter disregard of the President's direct appeal, the Senate seems about to complete work on a bill that will raise new revenues of but $2,275,000,000.

It will be recalled that the Administration, last October, asked for $10,500,000,000 in added taxes, and both Treasury Secretary Morgenthau and Economic Stabilizer Vinson argued that this was a minimum requirement if a dangerous inflationary gap was to be reduced. Ten billion was more or less an arbitrary figure. It did not represent a precise mathematical closure of the gap. It simply represented the Administration's best estimate of the minimum requirement.

Congress might have chosen to differ with that estimate. Likewise, Congress might have differed with the Administration over the method by which the ten billion was to be raised, a method that had as its chief factor a drastic increase of personal income taxes.

This newspaper, for example, on the basis of known facts, went along on the general ten-billion goal, but never fully accepted the method, particularly as it related to distribution of the tax load over the various income groups. Our opinion remained somewhat open as to the best scheme for raising the revenue, and we were hopeful debate in Congress might bring out useful discussion.

But Congress has given scant attention either to closing the gap or to method. By and large the proposals of the Administration have been scaled down a little and adopted—that is, of course, excepting the income-tax provisions.

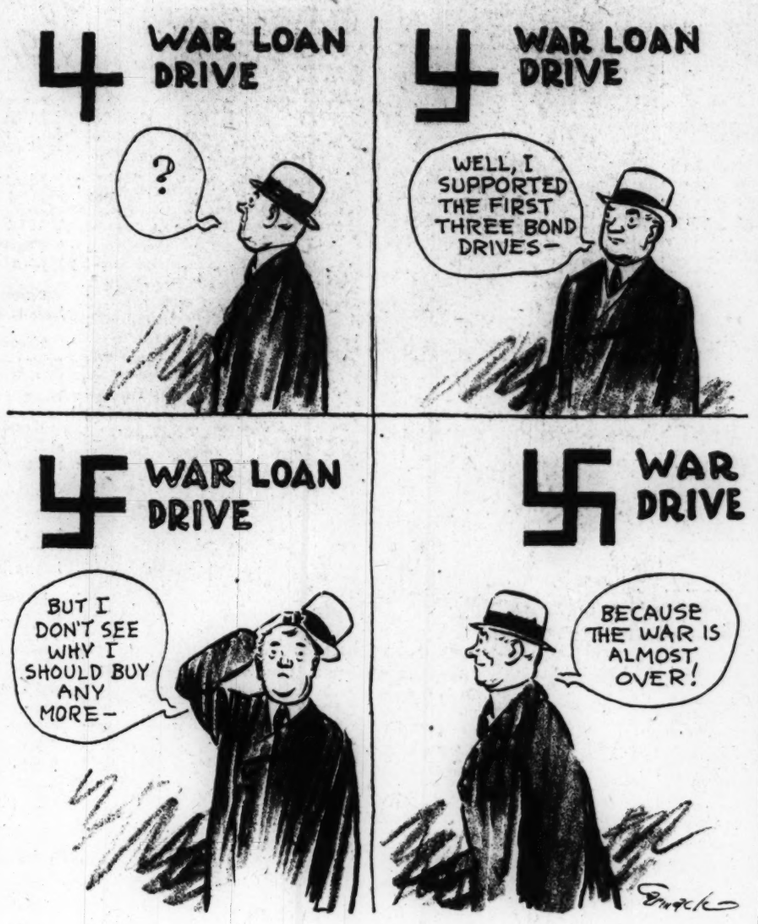
Moreover, the Senate seems about to discard suggestions made in the House for simplification of the present income tax. The Victory Tax, with its requirement of double computation, the earned income credit deduction and other perplexing factors are retained in the Senate version. The situation in this regard is so serious that the Treasury Department is establishing schools in various cities to instruct accountants and others in the intricacies of the tax forms.

Thus it appears the United States will enter what will probably be the final fiscal period of the war with taxes still the weakest link in its chain restraining inflation, and with tax computations so complex as to befuddle even the experts. We can only hope that Congress will experience a sharp change of heart.

Couldn't Mr. McNutt and Mr. Morgenthau get together on this business of man-hours wasted in figuring out the income-tax instructions?

One advantage of a 6-year-old king in Italy might be the probable influence on him of American ice-cream cones.

How to Make a Swastika


4 WAR LOAN DRIVE
?
4 WAR LOAN DRIVE
WELL, I SUPPORTED THE FIRST THREE BOND DRIVES—
WAR LOAN DRIVE
BUT I DON'T SEE WHY I SHOULD BUY ANY MORE—
WAR DRIVE
BECAUSE THE WAR IS ALMOST OVER!

Their Letters to Us

Letters, letters, letters! Sacks of them tumbled into airplanes, thrown into the holds of ships, tossed into the waiting mail train, rushed across the land, across the oceans to lonesome, homesick boys. We're all urged to write them; we've been told how much they mean in keeping up "morale." ("You'll never know what your first letter meant to me—" wrote a husband to his bride.)

But what about the letters that come winging back, those little letters in the familiar V-mail envelopes with no clue as to where they came from, those letters that no one needed to urge the boys to write back to us? Those letters, it seems to me, all unheralded and unknown, are bringing a great awakening to stay-at-home Americans.

* * *

"They're so cheerful through it all, kidding and making jokes out of their troubles."

It was a woman's voice at the other end of the line-up in front of the meat counter. She took a worn letter from her handbag.

"Listen to Don's description of the flies in Sicily—written last August:

"'They practice low level bombing and strafing by day, high altitude dive bombing by night. They land in the most out-of-the-way spots and sneak under the covers at night to harass me. They've lighted on my fingers now—that's what makes my typing so erratic.'"

The woman reading the letter looked up, a crooked sort of smile on her face.

"I just read that when I have to wait in line a bit," she said. "Sort of restores my balance, makes me realize how petty our troubles are."

Her words brought to mind a sentence in a letter I had recently received from Italy:

"I hope you are maintaining your sense of balance, and your humor. This is but a transitory period from which we shall emerge better people. I am learning patience which I need."

Those lines were written in a tent on a mountainside in Italy with rain pouring from leaden skies, seas of chocolate mud all about, wounded men being taken down the mountainside, shells screaming, bombs bursting. It is from letters like that Americans are learning what the really worth-while things in life are.

Boys thrown in with all sorts and conditions of men are learning to understand and appreciate their good qualities. My correspondent had never met Englishmen before he went overseas. Now he writes:

"Had lunch with some RAF boys today. They've been through hell, but are just as gentle and courteous as ever. We talked about America and Americans. Those boys are intensely democratic. There'll be an afterwards worth living with people like them in the world."

Sentences like that stab you to the realization that those boys know what they're fighting for, that they are determined the world will be a better place for their sons than it has been for them.

Food plays a large part in the soldier's hard life and in his letters he often writes of what he eats or of what he would like to eat!

"Wish I could be looking at you across one of O'Donnell's steaks!" My soldier correspondent writes wistfully, "Just finished supper, three different forms of beans, bad coffee, one slice of pineapple. It's tough getting the supplies to us up the terribly muddy trails."

In another letter he wrote:

"Am supremely happy, had a really good dinner tonight. Simple pleasures like that over here mean more than you can possibly conceive. I'll never take the luxury of America for granted again when I get home."

The last letter I had from him was written just after he had received my Christmas gifts—a week before Christmas.

"I don't want to sound like a gushing schoolboy, but I just can't express to you my appreciation of the package you sent from civilization to me here in the mud and horror of the Italian battle front. But your package was better than sunlight—homemade fruit cake—all those delicious delicacies—I just felt weak in the knees when I opened the box."

* * *

Letters like that work a subtle change in your thinking. You have done with foolish spending of either time or money. You think ceaselessly of how you can best help to shorten this war—to bring boys like that home to America, which needs so badly their idealism, their strength, their courage. You see with a sudden blinding illumination what homes and families in America are for, what is our purpose in life.

Letters, letters, letters! Messages of cheer, of courage, of hope and dreams for America's future. He who receives one is a better American because of it, for in the letters of the boys to us the heart of America is revealed.

INES MACAULAY

Why Peace Is a Political Issue

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

The news and the fact behind the news of the past week force the conclusion that foreign policy is not going to be removed from the national elections.

There is much evidence which supports the idea that America's role in the future peace need not and should not become a great controversial issue this year. It has been advocated by some prominent Democrats and by some prominent Republicans.

Secretary Hull publicly and privately has urged that partisan politics stop at the water's edge and his appeal has recently had the strong endorsement of Senator Owen Brewster, one of the G. O. P.'s strong collaborationists.

Chairman Sol Bloom of the House Foreign Affairs Committee has proposed that identical peace-policy planks be adopted by both parties and his view has the backing of Representative Eaton (R), of New Jersey, the ranking minority member of the same committee; Senator Austin of Vermont, Clarence Budington Kelland, and others.

The latest report of the Gallup Poll shows that 58 per cent of the rank and file of Republican voters would favor and only 21 per cent would oppose the proposition that the two parties take the same stand for active American participation in a system of world security. By 52 per cent for and only 22 per cent against, these same Republican voters would like to see Secretary Hull retained as head of the Department of State by whatever candidate is elected.

Altogether, this is a remarkable demonstration of national unity behind American peace-policy after the war.

It means that the basic viewpoint of the American people on the responsibility the United States must assume to prevent future aggression is solidified and secure.

It does not mean and it does not follow that the issue of foreign policy will be removed from the campaign or will be really irrelevant.

There are two reasons why this is true.

One is that there are still determined forces in both parties which are subtly working to retain isolationism and they hope to achieve their ends by so blurring the foreign policy issue that no definite commitment will be made as a result of the Presidential elections.

The other reason is that however much the two parties may agree on the objectives of a common or national peace-policy, they will deeply and honestly disagree over the trustworthiness of the other's pledge and will dissent over the best methods of achieving the same end.

This means that peace purposes will be substantially removed from partisan controversy in the campaign but that international peace methods will be a real element of controversy in the campaign.

The two most illuminating facts are these:

The Republican isolationists and the Democratic isolationists have shown that they are eager to have foreign policy lifted out of the campaign by agreement between the two parties, because they hope the agreement will be so general and freedom from debate so useful that nothing decisive will have been agreed at all. Knowing that the American people want to ratify decisive American participation in the peace, they want "no vote"—a meaningless decision. Cute, yes?

Many strong Democratic and Republican collaborationists are now showing themselves to be eager to have foreign policy kept in the campaign because they want the issue so definitely drawn and methods so fully defined and debated that the election result will be an undeniable ratification—a meaningful decision.

There can be no doubt that the leading—did I say only?—candidate for the Democratic nomination, President Roosevelt, would make foreign policy a central issue.

There need be no doubt that the leading candidates for the Republican nomination, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and Wendell Willkie—named in alphabetical order—would make foreign policy a large issue.

The chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Frank Walker, declared last week that the Administration "will stand or fall on the job we do in winning the war and planning the peace" and urged the election of a Congress "which will support an international policy that means something." He implies that the Republicans' international policy will not mean something, or will mean nothing.

The chairman of the Republican National Committee, Harrison E. Spangler, argued in Chicago last week that the Administration is concealing its foreign policy, or its lack of foreign policy, from the people, and shouldn't be supported for what it hasn't got.

The sum of this situation is that the American people know substantially what their peace objectives are and that both parties will rightly and inevitably have to bid for the Nation's confidence in their capacity to implement those objectives.

Where Allies Play and Work Together

A Letter From Londonderry

By Mallory Browne

There's something going on at Londonderry that will outlive the war, something that holds hopeful forecast for the future. Even before I had seen anything of the naval base along the shores of Lough Foyle, it was evident Derry was no ordinary place. Strolling along the top of the old walls which ringed the town back in the days of the great siege in the seventeenth century, the evening I arrived, I looked over cascading tile and slate roofs, across kaleidoscopic fields, to the soft blue hills of Donegal in the distance. Then the moon broke through gray clouds to shed a soft glow over black walls and battlements and still blacker muzzle-loading cannon that dreamed of an older war.

Perhaps it is partly the position of Londonderry on the map that fits it for its peculiar role in this war. It is to all intents and purposes the most westerly town of the United Kingdom. And now that Americans have developed a big base there, it has been a sort of halfway house, between England and America.

Anyway, Derry today is one of those places where Americans and English and Scots and Irish and Canadians are all mixed up. It's a little like those big black iron pots which stand by the fire on the hearth in every whitewashed cottage of the Irish peasants, with an ominous yet tasty and on the whole pleasant mixture simmering inside. So after simmering for almost two years now and maybe boiling over harmlessly now and then, the British and Americans in Londonderry have on the whole come out extremely well.

Take the Lion and Eagle Club, for instance. I dropped in there the other evening to find American, British, and Canadian sailors—AB's, not officers—having a really marvelous time together. Some were dancing with the Wrens—Wrens, as they're called, are the equivalent of American Waves—others were having refreshments in the canteen. A mixed group of sailors of all three nationalities were standing around a piano, arms on each other's shoulders, singing the latest American songs played by a little English Wren.

What struck me about this Lion and Eagle Club was the complete absence of that segregation that nearly always occurs whenever you attempt to get British and Americans to mingle freely in large numbers. This was the men's—and Wrens'—own show. Officers and authorities provided funds and facilities for it, and then left it alone. And it works.

Later the same evening, I went to a dance for American, British, and Canadian officers—naval, army, and air-force—at the Allied Officers' Club in Derry. Among the guests were a number of other Allies: Dutch, Norwegian, French, Indian. The American Navy's dance orchestra was a huge success. Only difficulties arose when Americans wanted to cut in, which is not an old English custom. However, a compromise was evolved by designating some dances as cut-in dances.

So far, I haven't said much about the naval base itself, or its work. Yet it is of the utmost importance. For example, between 60 and 90 per cent of the repair work carried out in the American yard in Derry is done, not for American but for Allied ships, chiefly Canadian.

Derry is not only a repair base, however, though its repair shops are vital to escort ships that bring convoys through. It is a big training center where crews of all the Allied navies get specialized training in the latest and best methods of beating the U-boat. Here, as in repair work, national lines fall and experience and lessons of all are pooled for the benefit of each.

But the truth is there are many places on the globe today where Americans and British work well together, and they've proved they can get along perfectly. Londonderry is different in that here in this relatively small, compact, little isolated town, Americans, Canadians, and English as well as a number of our other allies, are proving they can also play together and live together and like it—and each other.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

"Excessive Use of Alcohol"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am sometimes cynically amused by the frequent accounts of the exhaustive research on alcoholism which is being carried on by various groups. Every little while some university, or society, or medical group comes forward with staggering figures and sage conclusions. Then social reform groups urge that the public be educated in regard to the effects of "excessive use of alcohol."

It should not take an army of solons or hundreds of laboratories or hordes of statisticians to come to the very obvious conclusion that the cause of alcoholism is alcohol itself. Without benefit of statistics, the observant citizen can plainly see the long and lurid record of social alcohol. With one hand the nation legally offers the public a product that is admitted to be questionable at best, dangerous at worst, and highly habit-forming into the bargain.

With the other hand it shakes a deprecatory finger, and says: "Now, now, thousands of people become alcoholics every year through the use of this, and when they become alcoholics they are liable to many forms of ills, including disease, mental depravity, and crime. So take this with our blessing, and use it carefully!"

Public sentiment has legislated against the sale of habit-forming drugs. How long will it temporize with alcohol?

Brookline, Mass. SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

A Chinese Appreciation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With the repeal of the "Chinese Exclusion Act," there is, naturally, cause for great rejoicing among members of the Chinese Women's Association.

The manner in which editors, statesmen and writers have supported this cause has been gratifying and has convinced us this law remained in effect for decades largely because Americans were scarcely aware of its existence. Foremost among those who have rallied to our cause, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has, in its articles and editorials, stated the case of China and the Chinese so equitably and so completely that no fair-minded person could fail to be impressed. We hold it to be indeed fortunate that this great international newspaper, which is so widely read in the Orient, includes among its staff men who know more about the real China, and the real Chinese, than perhaps any other living journalists.

The members of the Chinese Women's Association, therefore, wish to thank the editors of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. We wish also to convey our deep appreciation to the friends who rallied to our side and insisted their Congressmen take the step that is certain to have a profound influence on Chinese-American relations for decades.

THEODORA CHAN WANG, President,
Chinese Women's Association, Inc.
New York

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